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H. P. BEAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE
Weekly Commercial
FOR THE
CAMPAIGN!

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Evacuation Treaty Signed.

PARIS, June 29.—Remusat, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Count Von Arnim, German Ambassador, to-night signed the treaty providing for the evacuation of French territory by German troops, which has been for some time in negotiation.

Spanish Cortes Dissolved.

MADRID, June 29.—A royal decree is promulgated in the *Gaceta* to-day dissolving the Cortes, ordering an election of members on the 24th of August, and convoking the new Cortes on the 17th of September.

Resignation of the Captain General of Cuba.

MADRID, June 29.—The resignation of Captain General Valmaceda has been accepted by the government, but his successor has not yet been appointed. Gen. Ceballos will temporarily act as Captain General, but it is understood that the post is not kept open for the present Minister of War, General Concha, a radical, whose appointment has been set aside out for the reason that the question who is to succeed him in the War Department is a ministerial one, and must receive serious consideration of the cabinet. The Captain General of Porto Rico has been recalled and Gen. Latorre, an advanced liberal, named in his place. The government announces its intention to introduce important measures for the reform of the Spanish Bank in Havana. It also decrees that the notes of that bank shall in future be accepted as legal tender for payment of government dues.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

MADRID, June 30.—General Sickles gives a grand reception at the American Legation on the Fourth of July.

The Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 29.—Cotton quiet and easier; middling upland 11¾@11¾d; Orleans 11¾d; sales 6,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 12s 6d. Flour 28s. Corn 28s 9d. Cheese 60s 6d. Cumberland middlings 57s 6d; short rice 38s. Turpentine 44s.

POLITICAL.

William Cullen Bryant Suggested for the Presidency.

NEW ORLEANS, June 29.—The *Picayune* has a long editorial urging the nomination of William Cullen Bryant for President by the *Baltimore Convention*. It says: "By all who have deplored, with Carl Schurz, Ex-Governor Hunt, Horace A. Weils, Colonel Forney, of the Boston *Post*, Manton Marble, of the New York *World*, Horace White, of the Chicago *Tribune*, John Forsythe, of the Mobile *Register*, and B. Gratz Brown himself, the great opportunity that was offered at Cincinnati, at the Liberal Convention to rectify the singular and grotesque unfitness of Horace Greeley's nomination, the designation of William Cullen Bryant in place of Mr. Greeley as a National Reform ticket for the Presidency would be hailed with enthusiastic joy as the thing which they had sought with harrowing solicitude and grieved almost to the point of despair not to have found."

Twenty-sixth Ohio District Nominations.

CLEVELAND, O., June 29.—The Republican Convention to-day nominated Richard C. Parsons, of Cleveland, as Congressman from the Twenty-sixth District.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, June 30, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear and partially cloudy weather will prevail Monday evening over the New England and Middle States, with light to fresh northwesterly to southwest winds, and over the Southern States, with light to fresh winds; partly cloudy weather, occasional areas of rain and fresh to brisk south-easterly winds northward of the Ohio Valley, and possibly extend over the lower Lake region.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Election of Directors—Exciting Contest.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 29.—There was an exciting contest to-day over the election of directors of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad. Louisville heretofore has had a majority of the boards, but to-day the counties along the line combined and outvoted the city, electing a majority of county members. This is regarded as looking to the extension of the road from Elizabethtown to Lexington.

Surprised and Slaughtered by Indians.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, June 29.—The *Civilian* publishes a letter dated Fredricksburg, Texas, June 19th, stating that General Kenazie, Dent. Smith and eight men were surprised by sixty Indians and killed between Fort Belknap and Jacksboro. Out of thirteen in McKenzie's party seven escaped to the fort.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The report published yesterday that General McKenzie, Lieutenant Smith and their men were surprised and killed by Indians between Fort Belknap and Jacksboro, Texas, is not to be believed at the War Department. It is stated that such a disaster has been received by the Department, although telegraphic communication is still open with Gen. Augur.

Boiler Explosion at Titusville.

TITUSVILLE, PA., June 29.—The boiler at the Lafayette Iron Works, in this city, exploded this morning, injuring the engineer, Jim Sweeney, and badly shattering the building. Cause, lack of water.

Seven Cars of Oil Burned.

ALBANY, June 29.—Seven loaded oil cars caught fire from a passing engine this morning near Palmyra, and were entirely consumed. Both tracks of the railroad for some distance were destroyed.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The specie shipments to Europe on Saturday amounted to $2,900,000.

The Spanish authorities have promulgated orders for the release of Dr. Howard.

Henry Hinkley's oil refinery was destroyed by fire at Titusville Saturday night. Loss $4,000; insured. Shortly after an unoccupied house belonging to Mr. Chandler was burned. Loss $1,000.

Louis Neuman succeeds Colonel Carter as chief editor of the *Republican* at New Orleans.

Over six hundred thousand barrels of oil changed hands at Titusville Saturday, amounting to nearly two millions of dollars.

The dwelling of Mr. Quarterburn, near Pine Bluff, Arkansas, was consumed by fire last Friday night. Mr. Quarterburn and his daughter were burned to death while endeavoring to escape.

Mrs. Campbell, residing in Chicago, was, on saturday, fatally poisoned by tasting a decoction of lime leaves prepared as a medicine for her sick daughter. The poison immediately taking effect on the mother, the daughter refrained from taking any, thus saving her life.

While workmen on a bridge at St. Joseph, Mo., were repairing the caisson to the private pier on Station under a portion of the supports gave way, precipitating them into the river, one of whom was drowned.

A man named Clymer, from Berks county, Pa., was robbed on Saturday of $2,000, while asleep on the Hannibal and St. Joseph train.

Near New Orleans yesterday three born, two white and one colored, aged about twelve, were found dead on Bayou St. John. It is supposed they had been killed by lightning.

An unknown female, aged about twenty, was struck by lightning yesterday in Greenville, La., and instantly killed.

The Newport and Cincinnati bridge was opened free to foot passengers yesterday.

The first narrow guage (three feet) street railroad in the country commenced operation at Cincinnati yesterday.

Trains will begin to run regularly to-day on the Cincinnati and Springfield Railroad.

A fire in Kenton, Hardin county, Ohio, yesterday destroyed property to the value of $6,000.

It is proposed to establish at Cornell, near Chicago, a permanent metropolitan fair, for the exhibition of agricultural, mechanical and industrial products.

A Union League Club, similar to those of New York and Philadelphia was organized on Saturday evening at Chicago by supporters of the present Administration. A committee of nine was appointed to procure its incorporation.

The Providence Hospital, at Terre Haute, Ind., erected at a cost of $30,000, exclusive of grounds, was dedicated yesterday.

DELPHOS, OHIO.

Railroad Aid Election—Rebuilding of the Burnt District—The Crops.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DELPHOS, O., June 29, 1872.

An election was held in this city to-day for the purpose of granting aid to the Toledo, Delphos and Indianapolis Railway. The city being in two townships, it was necessary to have two polls. To issue bonds, a two-third vote was required. The result over 450 under the requisite majority was: Washington township, Van Wert county, defeated by seventeen; Marion township, Allen county, carried by seven. Another election can be held after thirty days, and it is proposed to make the bonding of the unsuccessful township to make a thorough canvass, and try it again, and they seem to be very confident of ultimate success.

The work of rebuilding the burnt district progresses rapidly, and in place of the old, unsightly wooden buildings, there are going up fine brick blocks, which, upon completion, will make the town one of the finest for its size in this portion of the State.

The wheat crops in this section will average about two-thirds of a full yield; grass about the same. The weather has been very favorable for the last ten days. We had a fine shower this afternoon.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 29, 1872.

NEWS NUGGETS.

The Irish national band, destined for Gilmore's Boston Jubilee, arrived here this morning, and passed on to Boston this afternoon.

Robert Bonner this afternoon received a dispatch from Boston stating that his horse Joe Elliott, eight years old, had just been driven a mile in 2:15½, beating Dexter's fast time of 2:16.

Unfounded rumors of the resignations of Judges McCunn and Barnard were current to-day.

The Stock and Gold Exchanges will be adjourn over the Fourth of July only.

Wm. A. Jones has been appointed Deputy Naval Officer in place of Major James Haggerty, resigned.

The London *Times*, received to-day, mentions the capture there of La Grave, the notorious New York swindler, who was held to await the arrival of the New York police.

THE STRIKING TRADESMEN.

There is nothing especially new in reference to the strikers. The stablemen still hold out. This morning the Eight Hour League distributed about two thousand dollars of relief money. Many men have been unemployed over six weeks and have received nothing. A number of cabinet makers are expected to back to-day to the old system of a week's work. Many furniture makers find it cheaper to get goods in other cities and some are bringing in Boston.

GREELEY WILL GO TO BOSTON.

A committee from Boston extended to-day to Horace Greeley an invitation from the International Jubilee Executive Committee and city of Boston to visit that city. Mr. Greeley accepted the invitation and will visit the jubilee on the 3d of July.

NEW YORK, June 30, 1872.

THE EIGHT HOUR STRIKE.

The bakers held a meeting last night, at which they determined to join the grand procession on the 4th of August, and also to demand eight hours. H. Bangs, or the workingmen's union, stated that the various trades unions in the city number 50,000 members. The bakers expect to strike at an early day for an increase in wages and a reduction of hours. The strike of the packing hands has been settled by an increase of ten, and finally successful, a large number of the employers having acceded to the demands of the men. The hatters' strikers continue out for eight hours, and profess a determination to keep out till the demand is complied with. The boatmen's strike on Monday will demand eighty cents per hour for all work after 6 P. M. The employees of the Continental Iron Works, at Greenpoint, and the boats, but no Works, in Brooklyn, again struck yesterday. The employers proposing to make them work ten hours. The Employers' Central Committee are working to devise some plan which will prove agreeable to both parties and lead to a peaceful setting of the strikes. They expect to be able to issue their first tract to the workingmen of the city in one week. The employers assert they have no enmity toward their workmen, and that the dispute is merely a question of profits. They would at once accede to the demands of the men if, after doing so, they could still do a profitable business. Should the bosses' meeting of the bosses is mentioned as probable for next week, when it is expected some decided steps will be taken.

A STRANGE CASE.

A remarkable case of *habeas corpus* is before the Supreme Court, in which Dr. Wm. S. Pattison, a well-known piano and musical composer, seeks to obtain possession of his eldest child, Joseph Nelson Pattison, aged two years, and now held by the mother, Adelaide Pattison, (nee Phillips,) daughter of the late Commodore Phillips, of the United States Navy. The child was stolen away from him, and so confined to the house that one died. The mother has since been well established as a teacher herself, but is entirely under the influence of mischief-making friends.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The weather was again extremely hot to-day. The thermometer ranged from 94 to 100 in the shade. There have been a number of cases of sun stroke.

The subscriptions for the monument to General Thomas now reach $4,264.

The annual police reports show no apparent falling off in the number of crimes of all sorts committed in 1871 from the previous year.

Gentlemen in white ties are no longer to be swindled by bogus brokers, measures being taken to effect an exchange of currency at current rates.

Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, one of the most popular Baptist preachers of Great Britain, visits this country about the 5th of August.

Three noted scoundrels in Newark got a taste of Jersey justice yesterday to the extent of ten years each in the State prison. They were Michael Carey, ex-prize fighter, James Finnigan and Michael Parker—the two who brutally beat and robbed a Newark jewelry storekeeper named Bannister some four or five months ago.

Gen. Bidwell, of McDaniel's stable, in Jersey derby at Long Branch yesterday, has changed the betting on the Monmouth cup from $100 to $90 for *Bassett* against Longfellow to $100 to $95 the other way.

John J. Corcoran, *one of the freeholders of Passaic county, New Jersey*, has been sentenced to six months in the State Prison, Trenton.

Arrived, the steamship Baltic from Liverpool.

Richland County, Ohio, Republican Convention—Pastoral Resignation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., June 30, 1872.

The Richland County Republican Convention met in this city yesterday, J. W. Myers, President, H. H. Barkdull, Secretary. The following county ticket was selected: Surveyor, Chas. Grimes; Coronor, Dr. A. B. Patterson; Infirmary Director, John Stevenson; Commissioner, J. E. Bevier; Prosecuting Attorney, A. S. Farmer. Resolutions were adopted and delegates were selected for the Congressional Convention, yet to be called, and a Central Committee appointed. Col Gase was lodged out and made a short and appropriate speech. Resolutions were passed approving the national platform adopted at Philadelphia and indorsing the nominees for President and Vice President; claiming for the present administration honesty, economy, ability and success of which the party and the country may be proud; expressing confidence in the result of the coming election, believing that the country had more regard for the man who whaled Jeff. Davis than for the man who fought him without a strong vote, combination of unrepentant rebels, Ku-Klux, so-called Democrats and disaffected, and wanting and disappointed so-called Liberal Republicans to defeat Grant; calling for the hearty and united efforts of all good citizens in the work of this campaign and perpetuate the power of the party that saved the country, and has steadily reduced taxation and at the same time reached the public debt and placed the country on a safe financial basis, &c. The ticket is a good one and will command a strong vote.

Rev. J. E. Cheshire has resigned the pastorship of the Market street Baptist church of this city. He is a gentleman of acknowledged pulpit ability.

Shooting Affair and Accident—Results of Intemperance.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., June 28, 1872.

A row occurred here to-night about eleven o'clock between two men, both colored, named Hank Monroe, a tanner of Wapakoneta, and Oscar Scott, a barber of this city, in which Scott was shot in the left thumb, taking effect in his right thumb. Monroe then drew a knife and cut Scott in the neck, producing a very ugly gash, which will probably prove fatal. Whiskey, as usual, was at the bottom of the whole affair. Slight fall of rain this forenoon.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

LIMA, O., June 29, 1872.

This afternoon as a Mr. Chris. Wessner and his little daughter, which he was carrying in his arms, were crossing the trestle bridge on the Dayton and Michigan Railroad, about one-fourth of a mile south of the city, Mr. Weisner became overbalanced and both were precipitated to the ground, a distance of nearly forty feet. They were picked up in a very critical condition, with some hopes of their recovery. Mr. Weisner is a resident of this city, and was under the influence of liquor at the time.

Scott, the colored man who was cut here last night by one Monroe, colored, is surviving very rapidly. Monroe is in custody.

Another slight fall of rain this afternoon.

The Probable Homicide at Montpelier, Indiana—Attempt to Lynch the Accused.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., June 30, 1872.

Wilkes, who was shot by Duffey at Montpelier, Indiana, last Friday, was alive when last heard from, but he cannot survive his injuries. Duffey had a preliminary examination yesterday, and in default of $500 bail was taken to Blackford county jail, to which place he was followed by an excited and threatening crowd, who dragged his mother from the wagon he was being conveyed in, and attempted to lynch him, but were prevented by the officers having him in charge. It was not deemed safe to leave him in Blackford jail, owing to the crowd still being determined to mob him. He was taken under strong guard to Grant county jail, where he now rests. Duffey is a drunken and quarrelsome man, and is by no means a well respected citizen, and has a wife and children.

The first case of sun stroke in this city this season occurred yesterday in the death of Noah Humphrey, an old citizen.

Hostler Murderously Assaulted at Massillon, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MASSILLON, June 30, 1872.

L. Everhard, of Wooster, O., boarding at the Farmers' Hotel, in this city, attended the gentlemen's sitting room last evening, there being no person in the room at the time except Jacob Huffman, the hostler, and made some remarks. Huffman passing no attention to him, Everhard drew a knife and stabbed Huffman three times, making two cuts in the back about seven inches in length, and a third cut in the face, the blade entering near the right eye and coming out at the mouth. Everhard then fled, and was captured by an officer on the evening express west and locked up. Huffman's wounds, though severe, are thought not dangerous.

Train Wrecked on the Vermont Central Railroad—Strange Escape.

RUTLAND, VT., June 30.—The night express train over the Rutland Division of the Vermont Central Railroad, due at Rutland about midnight, met last night with a serious accident, just north of Vergennes. While passing over a narrow culvert at the rate of about thirty miles an hour, the engineer felt a jar. The locomotive passed in safety, but no sooner had it passed than the culvert fell in, making almost a complete wreck of the train, consisting of a baggage car, New York coach and sleeping car, and Boston coach and sleeping car. Strange to say, not one person, a brakeman, was seriously injured, although all of the passengers were badly shaken up.

The President at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 29.—President Grant remained at his cottage this morning, receiving a few visitors. This afternoon he drove out to the Ocean Grove camping ground. This evening Secretary Robeson and wife arrived from New York, and were driven to the President's cottage, where they will remain a few days. Twenty-five car loads of people arrived this evening, filling the hotels.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Light Houses for Western Rivers.

H. A. Wise Repudiates Greeley.

A New Question Under the Treaty.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1872.

Light Houses on Western Rivers.

The Light House Board is considering the whole question of establishing lights upon the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers. As yet the work can only be of a preliminary character, since no appropriation has been made for fixed work. Various systems have been proposed. With a view of determining the main points which any effective plan must include, at present various surveys of the rivers are under examination and arrangement, and it is hoped that details of a complete plan can be submitted to the Appropriation Committee at the next session of Congress.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1872.

Not for Greeley.

Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, announces that under no circumstances will he support Greeley, and that if the latter is nominated at Baltimore he intends to give his influence to the Grant ticket. His friends think it possible that he will take the stump for the Republican nominees.

A New Question

Has arisen here in regard to settlement with claimants under the Treaty of Washington. Some of the law officers of the government hold that in case the arbitrators should now decide to award a sum in gross, the insurance companies, which hold the largest share of the claims, cannot right fully take precedence before the government, since the latter, at the time of making the risks, received pay for the same. Individual claimants might receive a suitable sum from the amount recovered, but insurance companies are regarded as standing on another basis, and that the government has a much stronger claim, based on expenditures in pursuing the rebel privateers.

Small-Pox Panic.

The small-pox is spreading rapidly in East Washington. The Board of Health has caused several locations to be closed in, and the excitement in regard to the subject in that part of the city partakes of the nature of a panic.

Unintentionally Shot.

Last night in one of the theaters here one of the actors, in the progress of the play and as part of it, shot one of the performers. The person fired at fell and was carried off, and the audience suspected nothing wrong till the same actor was to appear again, when his place was filled and the audience known that the wad from the gun had entered his head and that the wound was very serious and would probably prove fatal.

A Greeley Poet.

Solon Robinson, formerly agricultural editor of the *Tribune*, is writing Greeley poetry from Florida to Washington papers.

Utah Exploration Party.

Lieutenant Wheeler's expedition for the exploration of Southern Utah will be ready to start from New York in about a week. The party will spend some months in the Territory.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1872.

THE TROUBLESOME INDIANS.

Official reports to the United States from the Indian country represent that the Kiowa Indians are reported to have left their reservation and gone to Texas on a marauding expedition, but that they will forced to return without the interference of the military. The Cheyennes and Arrapahoes are afraid that in the suppression of the expedition of Kiowas their own may innocently suffer. With this view they have remonstrated with the Kiowas, and threaten that unless the latter abandon the step into Texas they (Cheyennes and Arrapahoes), will combine and act in the war against the Kiowas. It is the belief of the Indian agents that these threats will be successful, and that the few Kiowas now in Texas will immediately retreat to their reservation.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Boutwell will return to-morrow morning. Secretary Belknap leaves to-night for Madison, Wis., to attend the annual meeting of the Grand Army of the Tennessee on the third and fourth of July.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE AMERICAN AGENT AT GENEVA.

The following are the instructions prepared by C. Bancroft Davis, at Geneva, as to the response of the United States to the declaration made by the Tribunal of Arbitrators on the Alabama claims, and which he officially communicated to the Tribunal: "The declaration made by the Tribunal on the 25th inst., individually, and as a body, as to rejecting the claims presented by the United States for a gross sum, first, loss in transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag; second, enhanced payments of insurance; third, prolonged war premium and depreciation of exchange; and that we enter into the consideration of the question of indirect

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JULY 1, 1872.

A LETTER written by HORACE GREELEY, dated June 11, has been published in a Connecticut paper, in which he says: "I have no possible claim on Democratic support, and never made any." As to his "claim" on their support, the great body of the Democrats agree perfectly with Mr GREELEY, and he won't get it; and he would not even if he put in a "claim" *for* it. Mr. GREELEY'S coolness toward the Democratic party is one of the most refreshing things imaginable, and is likely to be reciprocated by it.

AT one moment we hear the leaders of the GREELEY movement declaring that its success is already assured beyond the shadow of a doubt. The next we read Senator FENTON'S declaration that the result cannot be predicted before the middle of September; while Col. MCCLURE avers that he "would not give a continental for any man's opinion earlier than six weeks before the election," for everything, in his estimation, "will depend on the way the tide sets," especially among Republicans. We suspect that the Colonel is the more astute politician of them all. It is to be hoped that he will report when he perceives the tide setting for GREELEY among Republicans. Up to this time there are no indications of such an event.

THE new postal code goes into effect to-day. Its main provisions have already been published in these columns. One of its most important features is the large increase of new money-order offices which it establishes. This increase, with those already in operation, makes a total of three thousand money-order offices. The introduction of the system into this country has proved of great public advantage and utility, the business of the various offices last year aggregating between forty and fifty millions of dollars. With the extended facilities created under the new code this business will naturally increase still further, to the corresponding convenience and benefit of the people. Not least among the numerous improvements and reforms introduced under the auspices of the Republican party, has been the money-order system, national and international; and the masses of the country, in whose interest and behalf the plan was adopted, will doubtless, among other important remembrances, bear this fact fully in mind.

IN the nomination of Mr. BUCKALEW for Governor of this State, and of Mr. HENDRICKS for Governor of Indiana, the Chicago *Tribune* professes to see that "the day of manly citizen Governors" has come to pass; but it does not appear to see how its present laudation of these candidates, when contrasted with its former strictures on their political character and conduct, convicts itself either of present insincerity or past injustice. If these gentlemen were right, and the *Tribune* was wrong, years ago, it can matter very little to them what it thinks about them now; while if it still maintains the integrity of its past beliefs with regard to them, the hollow worthlessness of its present praise becomes yet more apparent. Neither of these candidates has recanted any part of his past political doctrines, or expressed contrition for the course so often and so severely criticised by the *Tribune*. That they are now *en rapport* with that journal, proves not that they have advanced, but that it has retrogressed. Let the *Tribune* learn to be true to itself before offering its fealty to others.

THE Philadelphia *Press* very forcibly remarks that no sincere patriot will be seduced into an abandonment of his colors by the assertion that GREELEY is as good a Republican as GRANT. It lays down the principle that there can be no more decided apostasy to party than the acceptance of a nomination by its enemies, says that Mr. GREELEY and those who follow him are "guilty of political perfidy," and adds that the Republican party having chosen its standard bearer and declared its principles, "no Republican can reject them without joining the party which is still infected with the views of slavery, secession and rebellion." All this is pertinent and true, and it is just as true and pertinent in its application to the State campaign as to the National canvass. The charges which have been brought against Gen. HARTRANFT are just as false and groundless as those alleged against the President, and no one knows this better than the editor of the *Press*. According to its own logic, therefore, the *Press* is guilty of "desertion to the enemy," for the difference between the "perfidy" of accepting a nomination at the hands of political enemies, and trying to defeat the chosen standard bearer of the party to which it professes to belong, is in name only and not in spirit or degree. In both cases it is rank apostasy, and the people will so understand and deal with it.

OF course the people fully understand why it is that those Southern journals which clamored most furiously for secession are now bewailing the defeat of HORACE GREELEY at Baltimore, and how it comes about that the most vindicitive and cruel leaders of the rebellion now rend the air with vociferous shouts for the so-called apostle of peace. The clear-eyed and sagacious masses, who are not swayed by passion nor blinded by prejudice, and who generally see things in their true relation with each other, know full well that, just so long as the burning of negro school houses, and attacks on the right of free speech—as recently exemplified in Texas and North Carolina—continue to occur in the Southern States, the ratio of the enthusiasm of rebel leaders and journals for GREELEY is the ratio of peril to personal liberty and constitutional government. The real motive which brings the secessionists to the front, when considered in connection with Mr. GREELEY'S repeatedly declared views and opinions concerning the right of secession, is impossible to be misunderstood. Evidences all the while accumulate going to show that it is this record alone which makes him acceptable to the South. Indeed, his position with regard to secession is cited as ample atonement for whatever political heresies, according to the Southern view, he may ever have entertained or advocated. That it is the deliberate purpose of these leaders, should he be elected, to hold him to his principles in this regard whenever it suits their convenience to do so, there can be no sort of doubt, and it is equally as unquestionable that his plastic and yielding nature would make him as clay in their hands. Mr. GREELEY is making heavy bids for the support of this element. At the late ratification meeting at Richmond, Virginia, General IMBODEN read an extract from a letter just received from him wherein he stated that in 1865, directly after the assassination of President LINCOLN, he (GREELEY) advised President JOHNSON to confer or cause his Cabinet to confer with General LEE on the subject of the aroused feeling of the North, "as a means of peace." This was the same feeling which prompted his demand that the wayward sisters should be permitted to depart in peace, which led him to insist upon an ignominious relinquishment of the war when the Union arms were being crowned with victory, and suggested his plan for the payment of four hundred millions of dollars as compensation to the slave owners for the loss of their slaves. In the Executive chair this timidity and nervous shrinking from everything unpleasant would practically make him the easiest tool that the bold and unscrupulous men to whom he owes his place ever had to work with. Will the people permit this new danger to come to pass?

THE HIGHEST BID YET.

At last the New York *Tribune* would seem to have reached that lower deep toward which ever since the date of the Cincinnati Convention, it has been gradually but surely tending. It has become an unblushing apologist of the Ku-Klux. In its observations on the recent outrageous proceedings of the Yancey ville desperadoes, reported at the time in the COMMERCIAL, it throws the responsibility on the Republican party by attributing them to "that spirit of ignorant lawlessness which grows up in a country under military rule." The falsity and injustice of the *Tribune's* imputation against the government are simply astounding. North Carolina is essentially a Democratic State. It has five Democratic members in Congress to two Republicans, and a heavy Democratic majority in both branches of the State Legislature. The town in which the outrage was perpetrated is a Democratic stronghold—as may indeed be inferred from the fact that not more than two years ago a Republican State Senator was murdered there in cold blood. The people of the State have full control of their local affairs. Except at the forts upon the coast there is not a United States soldier within its borders. It is true that KuKluksim has heretofore been rampant in some parts of the State, and that firm and vigorous measures on the part of the government were necessary to its suppression. At the present time, however, there is no more semblance of a military government in the State than there is in New York or Pennsylvania. No paper in the country has denounced the outlaws of that region with greater bitterness than the *Tribune*, or called in a more peremptory manner for their punishment. And not later ago than last year, when the Democracy of North Carolina were endeavoring, by means of a Convention to revise its Constitution, to practically consolidate the power of the Commonwealth in their own hands for a quarter of a century to come, that journal declared its belief that treason was as strong in their hearts as at any time during the rebellion, and it called upon all patriotic men throughout the State to put down at once and forever the reactionary attempt to reverse the verdicts of the war. Now —although the flag of the country is grossly insulted, and law and order are set at riotous defiance, and the right of free speech, and the personal safety of peaceable citizens are brought into gravest jeopardy—it has hardly a word of censure, however mild, for the outrage, but plenty of rebuke for the wronged. If the Baltimore Convention does not nominate Mr. GREELEY after this, it will be the most ungrateful body of men that ever assembled. He has crawled on his belly and ate dust—in the serpent's name let him have his reward.

GEN. HARTRANFT AND HIS ENEMIES.

The enemies of HARTRANFT produce EVANS as a favorite witness. That witness, whatever he might be disposed to do in all matters bearing hard on himself, may be relied on not to exculpate Gen. HARTRANFT when by anything he could testify to would damage him in the public estimation, as an officer and an individual. It may be safely presumed that he would blast him in both respects if he could do so. When asked the question it he had paid any State officer money, he testified in the following language: "I never paid a dollar to any State official." This he subsequently repeated with renewed emphasis. And from first to last, although he had the greatest motive for blasting Gen. HARTRANFT, he does not utter the first breath of suspicion in connection with any transaction he had with him. And of the whole batch of rumors set afloat by the EVANS crowd—the very rumors which Gen. HARTRANFT'S enemies are now repeating—the Senate Committee report that there is no truth in them. What more can reasonable men ask? Concerning the loan of $7,000 to Gen. HARTRANFT by EVANS, all the testimony was before Senator WALLACE when he wrote and signed the report. Then and there was the time to censure HARTRANFT if the facts and circumstances warranted it. Nowhere in the report is the transaction referred to, except to say that the charges made against Gen. HARTRANFT are not true, and for the simple reason that Senator WALLACE and the rest of the committee were convinced that it warranted no unfavorable construction. The committee was raised to examine into all the circumstances attending the EVANS delinquency, not regarding EVANS solely, but any State officer or other person that might be implicated. The committee do report that FORNEY and others shared in the bounty; but with all the facts fresh in their minds they do not even intimate that Gen. HARTRANFT had been guilty of anything irregular or suspicious. A strange oversight, indeed, especially in Senator WALLACE! The enemies of HARTRANFT are wiser than the committee were. They know more from hearsay than the committee knew from the whole range of sworn testimony, and would have the public believe what the committee did not believe, that Gen. HARTRANFT was guilty of corrupt acts. Having passed safely through the ordeal of a searching investigation by the committee, Gen. HARTRANFT has nothing to fear from an intelligent public. No longer ago than April last Mr. FORNEY himself wrote in the Philadelphia *Press* the following words, which are as true to-day as they were then:

"For General Hartfranft we have nothing but praise. He was a gallant soldier, AND HE HAS BEEN A FAITHFUL OFFICIAL. He is a radical Republican, and he would make a GOOD GOVERNOR."

GREELEY AND THE TAMMANYITES.

The Springfield *Republican* has a left-handed way of backing Mr. GREELEY. For instance, the following:

"That some of the worst men in the country have donned White hats and are hurrahing for Greeley, is a fact patent to all who have eyes and ears. Men whom he has been as vigorously as justly denouncing for years past, have had the magnanimity to overlook the personal grievance, forgive the harsh language, and forget their ancient grudge against the editor in their new-born enthusiasm for the candidate. Hardly anywhere has his nomination commanded more demonstrative favor or more zealous support than among those New York politicians of both parties who writhed sat at the feet of Mr. Tweed and ran at his beck."

"The anxiety and hesitation displayed by many voters are not unreasonable. The *Republican* has never had any concealments on this point. It has said if there was danger that Mr. Greeley, if elected, might be too grateful to this class of his supporters and too much under their influence for the best good either of his administration or of the country, the thoughtful citizen is justified in hesitating, and inquiring, and taking all the time he wants to make up his mind.

"A charge has been brought against Mr. Greeley which, if true, is damning to the man and ruinous to the candidacy. The New York *Times* has asserted repeatedly and in distinct terms that there is an old bargain between Mr. Greeley and the Tammany people, and that it is in pursuance of this bargain that they now befriend him, as he has befriended them, with his paper and his influence, during their recent tribulations. This bargain is represented as covering the future, also. The *Times* said on Wednesday: 'Gov. Hoffman expects to get the renomination for Governor, and the Greeleyites and Fenianites will support him, provided he uses his influence in favor of Greeley for President. We shall be glad to see this city handed back to Tammany rule, and the public will be plundered worse than ever—for there will be a year's lost time to make up. The issue is not misunderstood in this city, whatever may be the case in Cincinnati. A vote for Greeley next fall will be a vote for the restoration of Tammany rule—and there is no branch of business which would not be involved in the change has been asters in consequence.' Again and the *Evening Post*, the former asserting that the Liberal candidate is 'daily contracting obligations to them (the Tammany politicians aforesaid) which he will be forced to discharge by quartering them on the treasury.'"

Governor HOFFMAN may or may not run for Governor. If he does he will have the support of Mr. GREELEY. If he does not it will be on policy solely. The bargain of mutual support and fellowship exists between him and GREELEY, just as it is known to exist between GREELEY and TWEED. What may or may not be undertaken just at present pursuant to this bond and agreement, is not material, so long as they run together for ultimate objects. The *Republican* is entirely right in saying that in view of the undisputed and indisputable relations existing between Mr. GREELEY and the Tammanyites, the hesitation of honest voters is "not unreasonable." As to the significance of these relations we have made frequent inquiry—not that there exists in any quarter the slightest doubt, but to extort if possible an explanation from the candidate's supporters. None has been vouchsafed. Nor can there be any that will prove satisfactory.

CARL SCHURZ.

Very few sensible and honest men doubt that the Liberal movement, instead of being a great moral and political revolution, is one of the most unprincipled coalition in the political history of the country, and by none has this fact been more readily and thoroughly perceived than by our German fellow-citizens. The indignant surprise everywhere exhibited by this important and valuable class of our population at the late ignoble surrender of Senator SCHURZ to the GREELEY movement, is therefore not to be wondered at. The hold which that Senator has heretofore had on the esteem and confidence of his countrymen in the United States has been due to the fact that they credited him with the possession of high principles, and held him to be absolutely beyond the access of the low aims and motives by which mere politicians are so often influenced. But his course at the recent conference in New York seems to have thoroughly undeceived them, and everywhere there arise expressions of mingled pity, sorrow and disdain over the fall of the idol whom they loved so much. The Illinois *Staats Zeitung* strikes the key-note of the whole refrain when it says:

"The high consideration entertained for Carl Schurz was elicited by his honesty or his supposed honesty; for the political adventurer who barters his principles for the sake of personal preferment his former admirers will retain nothing but contempt."

The letter of the Senator to the Illinois Liberal Convention, which we printed a few days ago, shows that he is fully sensible to the loss of confidence in which his change of front has involved him, and keenly alive alike to the misery of the false position in which he has placed himself and to the fact that he has no power to extricate himself from it. Throughout it is the utterance of a wearied and dispirited man, broken as much by want of faith in himself as by lack of it in others. And this feeling will be sure to deepen and increase as the pained remonstrances of his countrymen, gathering compass and volume with every day, continue to fall upon his ears. He may, perhaps, put a bold face upon it, out of sheer desperation, but the mask will not deceive any one—least of all those who have hitherto honored and admired him.

THE Freedmen's Bureau—the great benevolent institution of the war—ceases to exist from and after to-day. During the period of its operation it has wrought almost incalculable good. To it the white and black people of the South alike are indebted. It was the chief agency in starting the latter on their path of education and progress, and it was the means of saving hundreds and thousands of the former from suffering and starvation in the foodless regions of the South immediately after the war. Hereafter, whatever business relates in any way to the Bureau will be conducted through the Adjutant General's office, but the humane work which it has accomplished will not soon be forgotten.

At the Portland, Maine, custom house, there is a relic of the piratical raid which resulted in the burning of the revenue cutter Caleb Cushing off that harbor during the rebellion; it is one of a number of chronometers recovered from the schooner in which the Confederates entered the harbor, and the only one remaining uncalled for by the owner. It ought to be presented to the chairman of the Baltimore Convention for the purpose of timing the speakers.

OLE Bull is said to have drawn thirty thousand dollars worth of notes out of his violin during the last two years.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A good deal of interest is felt throughout the country in the great race which is to take place at Long Branch to-morrow between the famous horses Longfellow and Harry Bassett. Crowds of people from places near and far are flocking there to witness it.

The routes of commerce are now being straightened in every part of the world. The gain of a few hundred miles is sufficient inducement to tunnel a mountain, run a canal through a desert, or construct a railroad up the steepest hillsides.

An automatic scale, to be used by millers and others in handling grain or flour, has just been invented. The instrument can be set, when filling a car, so as to indicate the weight of the grain delivered. A miller can also tell by the use of it how much grinding has been done without weighing the flour.

The Baltimore Bricklayers' Union the other day resolved that owing to the fact that the master bricklayers were fulfilling contracts which, if interfered with by the strikers, would involve them in considerable loss, they would take no action upon the question of the eight-hour reduction in the hours of labor during present year. A wise and sensible course, which other unions would do well to imitate.

The Salt Lake *Tribune* of the 17th inst. gives a singular account of the discovery of the mineral wealth around that city which is now being developed so profitably. While on an excursion on Salt Lake, a number of scientific tourists made an examination of the mud taken from the bottom of the lake, three hundred feet from the shore. An assay was made from the mud in the steamer's anchor, as well as the soil from the banks of the lake itself, and the product was valued at some three dollars per ton.

A Kentucky lady is the owner of what is said to be a genuine mad stone, which when applied to a poisonous bite or wound, adheres to the flesh so strongly that it requires great effort to remove it; and when placed in a glass of warm water, the poison rises slowly to the surface. Let her try it on Mr. Greeley.

A bill has just been introduced into the English Parliament which throws on the owner of a steam boiler the burden of proving that any damage done by its explosion was not the result of any neglect or incompetency in him or his servants. Manufacturers are bitterly opposed to its passage.

There is some talk about the establishment of a department of commerce, to occupy the same relation toward the trade of the country as the department of agriculture does toward that of industry, or the department of education toward the public schools.

The Australian cable authorities have had the misfortune of a break in their main cable between Java and Australia just at the moment when the land communication had been established.

To-day, the first of July, the interest paid by individuals and the dividends paid by corporations will set free a large amount of money that will seek reinvestment.

There is now a total of 60,852 miles of railroads in the United States, costing in round numbers $3,000,000,000, or one-half more than the funded debt of the United States. From 1861 to 1871 the increased mileage has been ten per cent. and the tonnage twenty-three per cent. per annum.

Upward of a hundred convicts in the Connecticut State prison have petitioned the Legislature for the passage of a more stringent liquor law. They represent that more than three-fourths of the inmates of the prison owe their incarceration directly to the influence of strong drink. A bill has therefore been introduced which does away with fines, and provides confinement as a punishment for drunkenness in all cases.

And now there is a call among the New York strikers for the organization of a married men's association, to protect them from the young men that belong to the unions. As a body, these young men are said to be the poorest workmen at their trades. They care little for work, being independent, but the editor has wives and families that must be provided for from day to day. It is a sorry business, all round.

A very remarkable theory in regard to the origin of cholera has just been submitted to the Russian Imperial Academy of Sciences. It is, that cholera is intimately connected with auroral displays and solar disturbances, so that the epidemics of the disease occur at periods bearing an unvarying relation to the maximum and minimum periods of the prevalence of sun-spots. This view is entirely at variance with that entertained by the medical profession generally.

A singular stampede of rats took place in New Jersey lately. The roads in one of the southern townships of that State were literally covered with rat tracks. The movement occurred after dark and occupied two nights. The stream was made up of contributions from various distances. The township is strongly Democratic, which may perhaps account for the migration.

PERSONAL.

A few weeks ago A. M. Holbrook, one of the editors of the New Orleans *Picayune*, was married to a young lady whose *nom de plume* as a poetess is Pearl Rivers. The other day Mrs. Holbrook was at her toilette, becoming conscious that some one had entered her apartment, turned around and was confronted by a handsome, well dressed woman, who immediately commenced firing upon her with a pistol. She proved to be his divorced wife Jennie Bronson, one of the fascinating, tiger-ish style of women of the Laura Fair stamp, who, by representing herself a prominent attorney's daughter, had married Mr. Holbrook when he really supposed she was in a dying condition. She got well, however, and has lived to make him a good deal of trouble.

The friends of Princeton have abundant reason to be satisfied with the four years' administration of the old college by its distinguished President, Dr. McCosh. Not only has he infused new life and vigor into every department of the institution, but he has so stimulated the generosity of the friends of the college that no less than $700,000 have been brought into its treasury during the past four years—an increase of endowment which assures the future of Princeton beyond all controversy. We wish we could adopt more citizens of the same sort. One Dr. McCosh would offset several shiploads of ignorance.

The Royal Albert gold medal of the Society of Arts in England has this year been awarded by the Council to Mr. Henry Bessemer "for the eminent services rendered by him to arts manufactures and commerce, in developing the manufacture of steel."

A comical error occurred at a dinner recently given to Col. T. W. Higginson, who is visiting England, at the University of Cambridge, a couple of weeks ago. Col. Higginson, as is well known, is a Boston radical, and was one of the first to organize a colored regiment during the late civil war. It happened that the gentleman who was selected to propose his health was laboring under the impression that Col. Higginson was a confederate officer, and it may be imagined how astounded the stern loyalist was to hear himself delicately sympathized with as a representative of the lost cause. He says that fame, especially the American article, is a very precarious commodity in England.

At last we have an explanation of the late wrathful condition of Vesuvius. It was intended to frighten King Victor for his impious treatment of the Pope.

Observer Sergeant Schaffer, of the Signal Service Bureau, has gone to Boston to make a series of balloon ascensions for the purpose of studying and making a complete report in relation to aerial currents. He is supplied with a full set of instruments, several of which are new even to the scientific world, having never been put to practical use before. He is also furnished with a very large balloon, which will be in charge of a competent and experienced aeronaut, and will make semi-daily ascensions. The information thus gained is to be used in connection with the weather and signal service reports, which of late have been rendered so treat worthy.

The pretended correspondence between Miss Nellie Grant and Queen Victoria is having quite a run through the press. It was invented in San Francisco.

Miss Nilsson is to be married in London instead of Paris, as has been stated. The wedding is fixed for Wednesday, July 31, at noon.

General Badeau writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* that all the papers and documents taken away by him from the War Department at Washington were copies, furnished with the sanction of the Secretary of War.

Rev. Peter Cartwright, the famous octogenarian Methodist clergyman, has been adjudged incapable of managing his own affairs, and his son has been appointed conservator.

Mrs. Helen Hunt writes to the *Independent* from Chicago that the faces of the men and women are not only brave and steadfast, but confident and cheerful. She says the average expression is far less careworn and joyless than in the streets of New York and Boston.

The biographies of the several distinguished men who are sitting at Geneva have been more or less fully presented to the public. They are generally eminent statesmen or jurists, but another important actor recently introduced upon the scene is the Secretary of the Tribunal, Prof. Alexander Favrot, a resident of Berne. The professer is a native of the Canton of Neufchatel, about thirty-five years old. By a residence of seven years in England he acquired the language which he now speaks with great fluency and force; in fact, he is renowned as a linguist, and in that capacity alone can be of immense service to the Board. M. Favrot is the nominee of Mr. Staempfli, the Swedish member, the choice being allowed him from courtesy, as the Board are in a great measure dependent upon the hospitality of the Swiss people during their stay.

NEW ATHENS, OHIO.

Alumni Meeting at Franklin College—Address by Hon. John A. Bingham.

NEW ATHENS, OHIO, June 28, 1872.

An immense crowd was present at the alumni meeting last Wednesday. Dr. Ross delivered an address of welcome and then introduced Hon. J. A. Bingham, who said:

Ladies and Gentlemen—I beg leave to tender to the President of the college my grateful acknowledgement for the invitation to be present on this occasion, and to express my regret that my official and public engagements have been such as to prevent the preparation of a formal address I esteem it a privilege to be here. Pleasant memories are awakened. Thirty-seven years ago I was called a student of Franklin College. Goodly and noble men were here, whose presence was an institution and a benediction. President Campbell and afterward President Welch, and later President Smith were here, and the venerable Professor Armstrong, of flinchless all compact, pure in his life, gentle in his manners, faithful and unfitting in the discharge of his duties. These true and faithful men are gone. It is a subject of congratulation that their places are so worthily filled by their present successors. Then, as now, the maxim was constantly presented to the student, "know thyself"—the structure of your physical frame, so curious and wonderfully made, the wants and capacities, the rights and duties of your intellectual being. Then, as now, the educational ideal at in this institution was that which fits men for the work of life, that life which is more than breath, which is a great spirit, best apparent of the endless future, endowed with power to lay the elements of eternal nature under contribution, and to mould and direct the ever changing present. Then, as now, the student, girding himself for the work of life, was taught by example rather than precept, humility in the felt presence of Him who said "Let there be light, and there was light;" by whom the worlds were made, and of whom the great apostle declared to the Athenians, "In Him we live and move and have our being." The endeavor was, and still is, in this college to assure that "generous and complete education which fits a man to perform justly, skillfully and magnanimously all the offices, both private and public, of peace and war," to enable the man to live, to stand upon his feet, to make intellectual use of his brain and muscle, to take care of himself and contribute somewhat to the care of the State and of the general interests of his race. So long as the training of youth in Franklin College shall secure those results, it cannot be said of the institution, as has been said of the University of Oxford: "An Oxford education fits a man extremely well for only the trade of a gentleman." I do not know for what other trade it does fit him as at present constituted. More than one man who has taken honors there, who has learned all that the university undertakes to teach him, has been seen in these late years breaking stones on a road in Australia. That is as all he was found to be fit for when brought in contact with the primary realities of things. Is it not safe to conclude that this graduate of Oxford was none the better qualified for his work of breaking stone by reason of his university education? We want no such training as units men, or which does not in some manner prepare men for the work of real life. Let the student here come to realize the truth that to perform well his part in the world it is essential that he should learn to think and know and act efficiently for himself. This is the demand of the age. We are not living under a government where all things are ordered and regulated and settled by arbitrary and authoritative rule, to be accepted and submitted to without challenge; where men of thought and men of action surrender themselves "to certain pundicans that have the tonnaging and poundaging of all free spoken truth," proclaiming, "we give ourselves into your keeping to point out for us our religion," and restrict our opinions and actions as you please; "there be delights, there be recreations and jolly pastimes that will fetch the day about from sun to sun, and rock the tedious year as in a delightful dream. What can be better or more to our purpose than that which others have taken so strictly and so unalterably into their own purveying? Such tyrannic rule despotism is not now and here. We live in times which demand other and better uses for men and their faculties. We live after the great reformation, the insurrection of the human mind against the despotism which enslaved it. We live in an age of unfettered thought and of the greatest activity, whose trials make it the immortal period of human history. It is an age in which the people have found their liberties; when no man may say, I am the State; when crowned wrong and perjury and violence no longer crush and plunder the millions and constrain them to beg for leave to eat of the crumbs as they fall from their royal tables. Even in land to-day the school is free to all, the press is free, conscience is free, speech is free, and labor, the creator of all that is useful or beautiful to man, is free. The inventive genius of our time has brought into active operation the uniting forces of nature to multiply inestimately the productive power of human industry; the press impelled by steam produces hourly to-day millions the leaves of knowledge which are for the healing of the nations; the locomotive, impelled by steam on the railroads traversing continents, transports with almost incredible rapidity the people of all nations, and the electro-magnetic telegraph sweeping like the darkness as in the night over mountain and plain, through river and ocean, momentarily girdles the whole earth with the world's thought. In such an age, when all are free, and progress is the watchword of all, and the demand of the time is that every man should know and do his duty, what think you should be the rule, not the exception in the education of the people? Should it not be eminently practical, adapted to the man and the age, securing such development, physical, intellectual and moral, as will fit him for his appropriate work? Do not understand me to mean by this that education should be restricted to that which may be deemed essential to duty a practical education, but that should be included and deemed of prime importance. I would not ignore the liberal education, instruction in the history, literature, arts and sciences of the past, but submit that this ornamental instruction should not take the place of the practical and useful and needful. Education suited to the present age should not be postponed. We would make secondary to an education in the literature of the past. I am not forgetful that the past has largely contributed to the present—that we have much in the past the inspiring and inspired record of the Hebrew scriptures, the grand teachings of God and of universal and perpetual obligation; the brilliant and beautiful literature of the Greek; the wonderful adaptations in mechanism and the arts of the Egyptians; the ancient and wise institutions of the Greek, Roman and Indian, and the examples of virtue and valor, the literature, philosophy and law and the living creations of the Roman people.

Speaking in the nineteenth century in America, to Americans—of the education for our own time and country, I submit that it is getting more needful to be understood in the true meaning of all physical science, than to be able to interpret the hieroglyphics of Egypt; more important to understand the laws and institutions of our times and our country than to understand the laws and institutes of Justinian and Theodosius; more important to master our own literature, combined perhaps, to become familiar with the best and Christian nations, than to master the Hebrew or Arabic, the Greek or the Latin; more important to know the history of the present and to know how the history of past ages; more important to act in the living present than to dream of the dead past.

Let it not be forgotten that the people of the United States are the State; that each citizen holds and exercises a part of the national sovereignty; that its Constitution and laws are his own; that the maintenance of the nation is the highest duty of the nation's defensive power; that knowledge of the right, and adherence to the right, are essential to the life of the nation as are light and air to the life of man.

Mr. President, there is committed to you a most honorable trust, a trust as responsible as it is honorable. In the faithful discharge of your trust, you are working out great results. The artist achieves a brilliant triumph, when, at his touch, the marble glows with the divine beauty of life, but it is the triumph only of to-day—the beautiful creations of his genius must turn to dust. Your triumphs are as deathless as are the great thoughts and truths which you impart. By your toil and care, you are developing these young intelligences to whom you are surrounded for usefulness in all the walks of life, and preparing them to be worthy of their obligations to their country and to their fellowmen; filling them to be the ornament and strength of our noble, improving wealth, and for citizens of that greater, nobler commonwealth which shall endure forever.

The Career of a Great Remedy.

Twenty summers have elapsed since it was briefly announced that a new vegetable tonic and alterative, bearing the name of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, had been added to the list of formidable and remunerative medicines. The modest advertisement which invited attention to the preparation stated that it had been used with great success in private practice, as a cure for dyspepsia, bilious complaints, constipation and intermittent fever. It was soon discovered that the article possessed extraordinary properties. The people, of every class, tested its merits as a tonic, stimulant, corrective and restorative, and found that its effects more than fulfilled their expectations. From that time to the present its course has been upward and onward, and it stands to-day at the head of all medicines of its class, American or imported, in the magnitude of its sales and its reputation as a safe, agreeable and potent invigorant and restorative. The languor and debility, lack of appetite and gastric disturbances, so common during the summer months, it is absolutely infallible. Indigestion, bilious disorders, constipation, nervousness, periodical fevers, and all the ordinary complaints generated by a vitiated and humid atmosphere, vanish under its renovating and regulating influence. This is its record, avouched by volumes of intelligent testimony, extending over a period of a fifth of a century, and comprehending the names of thousands of well-known citizens belonging to every class and calling. In Europe it is thought a great thing to obtain the patronage or loyalty for a "patent medicine," but Hostetter's Bitters has been spontaneously approved by millions of independent sovereigns, and its patent consists in their indorsement.

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PROPOSED AMENDMENT

TO THE

Constitution of Pennsylvania

Joint Resolution Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out the s

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Government Securities,

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IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 29, 1872.

The first of July brings the usual quarterly settlements which create considerable activity in the money market, when the movement is seen more in the increased balances and settlements at the Clearing House rather than in a demand for loanable funds.

The commotion thus occasioned acts as does the thunder storm, clearing up the financial atmosphere and giving all parties a new start with a clear record.

Business men are generally engaged in arranging the inside machinery of their establishments preparatory to putting in operation the train for the fall trade run, and little activity as between buyers and sellers is manifested.

It may be said of the market that money is not abundant, and although some of the banks are seeking loans, symptoms of greater ease will be apparent after the July settlements are consummated.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	120¼	120¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114⅝	114⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115¼	115¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	117½	117½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	118	118¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	118	118¼
10-40s	113¾	113¾
10-40s	113⅝	113⅝
Gold	113	113⅛
Currency 6s		120¼

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113⅛
United States 6s of 1881	120¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅝
United States 5-20s of 1864	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	115¼
United States 10-40s	113⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	117¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	118
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	118
Union Pacific Railroad	113⅝
Central Pacific Railroad	113⅝
Currency Pacifics	115

Governments are stronger and higher, and the Treasury purchases have drained the market of this class of securities. The bulk of the investment funds is now held by banks and trust companies and by that class of timid investors who, feeling the most unbounded confidence in the stability of the government, are yet unable to discriminate between good and bad securities of railroads and other corporations. There being few government bonds in the market, the July dividends will be largely reinvested in railroad mortages. The mortgage bonds of old roads are so high that we expect to see a large demand for the last of the subscription railroad loans. Of these loans now offering, one of the most prominent is that of the Northern Pacific Railroad, large sales of which are reported for the week.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

June 29, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
Canton		36		35		
Western Union Tel	83½	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
Quicksilver	41¼	41¼		41⅝		
Pacific Mail	73½	73	73	73¼	73½	73
Adams Express		85				
Wells Fargo Express		63½		63½		
American Express		57½		57½		
United States Express		85		85		
New York Central	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
New York Central Scrip	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
Erie	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Reading						
Michigan Central	114¾		114¾		114¾	
Michigan Southern	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Illinois Central						
Cleveland and Pitts	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Chicago and Northwestern	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½
Do. preferred	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Rock Island	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
St. Paul	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
Do. preferred	77¾	78	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
Wabash				76¾		
Do. preferred						
Fort Wayne	98	98¾	98¼	98¾	98¾	98¾
Ohio and Mississippi	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Chicago and Alton	115		115			
Do. preferred	119		119			
Boston, Hartford & Erie	8		8			
Harlem	129½		129½			
New Jersey Central	109¾		109¾			
Pacific of Missouri	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	99½ Lehigh Valley R. R. 59¾
Phila. and Erie	27⅜ North Penn'a R. R. 51
Lehigh Navigation	43½ United Cos of N. J. 126½
Catawissa	45¾ Schuylkill Navigat'n. 19⅜
Oil Creek & Alley'y R.	26⅝ Reading 61

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, June 29, 1872.

Cattle

The receipts of cattle to-day have been light. There have none changed hands, as all the buyers have gone west. The feeling rules bad and is inclined downward. The market during the week was a dragging and slow one, with prices from ¼ to ½c lower, and in some cases, even more. Most of the offerings were of stock of the inferior grades. The buyers were evidently afraid of their markets and they operated very cautiously, and, although a good deal of stock was offered, they refused to buy. This left a quantity here which had to be shipped out on first hands. The advices from the east are anything but favorable, and the prospect at this time does not look favorable for next week. Following are about the ruling prices: Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, $6 75 to $6 85; prime, 1,300 lbs, $6 60 to $6 70; good, 1,200 lbs, $6 50; fair, 1,100 lbs, $6 25 to $6 40; $6 00; common $5 50 to $5 75.

Hogs.

The run of hogs to-day was light. There is nothing doing in the yards, and prices are merely nominal. The decline during the week has been about 50c per hundred, with market closing dull. Following are the rates: Extra Philadelphia $4 40; prime Philadelphia $4 25 to $4 35; Yorkers $4 00@4 10.

Sheep.

The run was light to-day, and for the week heavy. The market, like those on cattle and hogs, has been bad, and prices about the lowest of the season. Buyers did not purchase all the offerings, and a good many were shipped out on first hands. Following are the closing rates: Extra, 90 to 95 lbs sheep, $5 00 to $5 25; good, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 75 to 5 00; fair, 75 to 85 lbs, $4 25 to $4 50; common $3 50 to $4 00.

HOP MARKET.

NEW YORK.

June 29.—The market is very strong, as the stock of desirable qualities of all kinds has become much reduced. Sales about 100 bales 1870's at from 25 to 50 cents.

The following is from the circular of Mr. Emmet Wells of 27th inst.:

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	192
Receipts for the corresponding week in 1871	1,491
Total receipts since September 1st, 1871	27,620
Total receipts for same period in 1870	56,954
Total receipts for same period in 1869	99,828
Total exports since September 1, 1871	5,163
Exports for the week	281
Total imports since September 1, 1871	5,911

Our special London correspondent favors us with the following, under date of June 15: "The transactions of the past week have been on a more limited scale as far as the consumptive business is concerned; prices, however, have been well sustained by an active export business, principally effected in new Sussex for your side. Several large parcels have gone forward, and this class is getting very scarce. Reports from the plantations this morning quote an increase of fly; the vine, however, has made rapid progress during the past week, the weather having been warmer. Continental markets continue firm. About are 5s6s dearer."

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 29.—In dry goods a trade of large trade in prints and printing cloths at former quotations is all that is doing. Other classes continue as before, with slow sales. The New York *Bulletin*, in a short article on the daily dry goods report, comments on the unusual position of the wool question, and the opposite interests of the consuming parties, and concludes by expressing the conviction that, notwithstanding some discouragement, rates must rule at full figures.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, June 29, 1872.

REMARKS—The market presents no new prices ruling uniform. The extreme heat of the weather creates a dullness in trade in most all branches. There is no improvement in grain market. Flour is weak and prices teglower. Below we give the wholesale rates of the market unless otherwise noted. From store in small way the usual advance is obtained:

ASHES—Soda ash, common, 4@ 4½ cent.; concentrated, 5@5½ cent.; crude soda, 5c; arsic, 5½@6c; bone, 30c; pearls, 10c @ 9c.

APPLES—Old out of market; now $1 50@2 00.

APPLE BUTTER—Pail to prime 60@70c; choice 75c.

BUTTER—Receipts 64 packages. We quote good packed at 10@12c; choice roll at 13@15c @ lb.

BROOM CORN—Sales are made at 5@8c.

BRANS—Bran is a good local deal with sales at @ 75@ 00@ 25 @ bushel.

BROOMS—Fancy $4 00; No. 1, $3 50; $2 $3 00; No. 2, $2 25; common $1 75@2 25 @ doz.

BAKING POWDERS—Banner Baking Powder in 5 lb cans per doz. $1 75; 3 lb do 1 lb do 90; 5 lb do $2 00; 10 lb boxes @ 15 @c.

COUNTRY CURED BACON—Hams 8@9c lb; clear sides 6@6½c @ lb; shoulders 4½@5c @; country lard 7½@8c @ lb as per quality.

CARBON OIL—Round lots of standardards are held at 19½@20c; store sales were made the usual advance.

CEMENT—Beeson's Hydraulic at 80@85 @ bbl; Louisville $2 50@2 75; Rosedale $4 50; Glen Mills $3; Johnstown $2 25; calcined plaster 50; land plaster $2 50@3 75 @ bbl.

CORN MEAL—Sales regular at $3 25 @ sack.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, (2 lbs. 3s) $6 00 @ doz $7 00 @ case; tomatoes, $4 50@5 00; corn, $3 50 @ doz; 00 @ case as per quality and/or of the brand.

CANDLES—Stearine, 14 ounces, at 13½ full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 20c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $5 50 @ case.

GROCERIES—As previously noted, fined sugars are quite lower, and other articles the grocery line unchanged. Below we give the ruling figures:

Coffee—Rio, choice, 25@26½c; prime 23@25c; good 24@24½c; fair 21@22c; ordinary 20c. Java 28@30c. Laguayra 25c. Mocha 30c. Singapore 25c. Maracaibo 25c. Costa Rica 25c. Packages, 29c; loose 28c; lowest grades 25@26c.

Refined Sugars—Granulated sugar 9c; Pulverized sugar 9½c; Crushed do 9¼@9½c. A 9c; extra C 8¾c; fine do 8½c; Extra C 12c; Chocolate extra C 11¾c; Knight's extra C 10¾c; C 10c; Union yellow 10¼c.

Raw Sugars—Choice New Orleans 11@11¾c; prime 10¾c; good to fair 9@9½c; ordinary 8½c; prime 10¼c; Demerara, choice 11¾c; good 11¾c.

New Orleans Molasses—Choice 31 prime 75c; good 70c; fair 65c.

Syrups—Unionsyrup 75c; H & Sugar 65c; H & E extra 60c; H & E No 1 55c; Ladies' 50c; common 25@45c.

Rice—Carolina, choice, 9¼c; prime, 9¼c; good, 9c; Rangoon, 8@8½c; Patna, 8½c.

Spices—Grain pepper, 24c; Sumatra, 16c; Cassia, 50c; cloves, 25c; ginger, 20c.

EGGS—No change in the mart; the supply being in excess of the demand. We reported sales at 15@16c @ dozen.

FEATHERS—Sales of No 1 at 80c; in round lots with the usual advance from stores. Mixed lots ranged from 40@60c @ lb.

FLOUR—The ruling figured the market may be summed up as follows: Spring wheat $8 00@8 50; red winter $8 75@9 00; rye flour 50@6 00. The receipts of flour since our last are 424 bbls.

GRAIN—The following are receipts since our last:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Wheat, sacks	315	63 sacks		170
Oats, sacks	1,800	1,800 sacks		112

The market still remains in an unsettled condition, and current quotations are merely given. We quote as follows: Wheat—red winter $1 85; white $1 90. Oats—white 57@58c; mixed 55c; yellow 55c; mixed 53c. Corn—white 60c; mixed 59c. Barley nominal.

HAY—Sales baled a the wharf and depot at $23@23 @ ton.

HORSES—Sales at 65@75c @ for 7lb.

HIDES—Prime hides $9 00 per ton; No 2 $50 per ton.

LARD OIL—Steady, with few sales at 80c for extra No 1; 62@65c for No 2 @ gallon.

LIME—Cleveland white; 65@70c @ bbl.

METAL SHEETING—Planished 30; seconds $1 45 at 60; shorts $1 15; cheed corn and oats $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; bolted meal 75c.

POULTRY—Sales by hucp at 75@85c @ pair.

POTATOES—Prices show wide range, from 35 to 50c per bushel.

PEA NUTS—Sales at 5c, with the usual advance from store.

RAGS—In good supply with sales at 4@4½c.

SALT—By the car load $1 85; store $2 00 @ bbl.

TALLOW—Keeps to eat of rendered 7@8c.

WHISKY—Market firm. We quote high wines at 92@93c @ gallon.

WOOL—Following are the ruling rates in this market for the grades mentied:

Common fleece.....60@ Tub washed.....45@50
Medium fleece.....60@ Unwashed.....45@50
Fine fleece.....60@

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

June 27.—American—The demand for American iron continues lifted, the disorganization of the labor question being, in a great measure, to restrict the inquiry, to prices continue very strong and buoyant, and shut any increase in the demand become apparent, is altogether probable that prices would be still further advanced. Complaints are still made of the ackwardness of some of the companies in making deliveries, they finding it almost impossible to fulfill all their contracts at the specified time. From a very extensive inquiry imparted to Edward Sabel, a Philadelphia broker, we learn that the lowest price touched for American iron at that market was about the first of September, 1867, when sales were effected at $18 50; after that and during the war the highest point was reached in July, 1864, when all were made at $78 50. From which it dropped in 1865 to $54 50, and again advanced to the highest point, $81 50, in January, 1867, it was quoted at $27 @ ton, and this year at $50, when the tax was made up. We quote at the close, No. 1 anthracite; No. 2 at $50@51; charcoal forge, $48, nominal, as there is little, if any, offering.

Scotch Pig—Themarket is momentarily a shade firmer, without, however, very much apparent strength. A few stside lots have gone into consumption, thus relieving the market, which, together with advices reporting still higher prices abroad. The best number being advanced about 3s, has imparted a little more confidence to importers, and they still prefer to offer at the old rates than at prices which they claimto not cover cost and charges. While, on the other hand, the stocks among the wholesale dealers exhibit the demand from manufacturers, and results any inclination to purchase speculatively, unless they market contingencies. We quote at the close, Glengarnock at $47 50@49; Eglinton, $46 @47; and Garsherrie, $52.—*Iron Age.*

NEW YORK.

June 29.—The market for Scotch pig is dull, notwithstanding some novices of a still further advance on the other side of Colness to 125s, Garsherrie to 130s, Gartsocksh to 120s, Carnbroe to 120s, and Eglinton to 158, while Summerlee, Coltness, and Garsherrie tands are nnot a tainable for quick delivery. Importers look for better prices here, but the market ding to some extent overstocked, the demand limited, and the views of buyers still below those of holders, they have as yet failed to get higher prices choosing rather to store than to sell to any extent. We have to note sales of 200 tons Glengarnock part ex-ship, and 300 do., brands not named, and, private terms, the latter understood at less than $5. American pigs are dull and the market has a upward tendency; we quote No. 1 Lehigh at $30 on the spot, and private price; No 2, $26@31; and Gay Forge, which is entirely nominal, $18@22. Bailaire quiet at $22@24 for new, and $26 for old, bay gold, with sales of 500 tons low right T. on private terms, 300@400 tons old T. and D. H. at $49; and 600 tons mixed lots, part new and part transpired. Jew American are in fair demand, and 2,000 tons have been at a private price; we quote them $26@30. Scrap is quiet and dull at $25 from yard, with new offering from dock. Refined Bar iron store is quiet, but prices are well maintained, and it would seem must be, as it cannot be imported for several dollars more than the prices now ruling from store. Common Steels are slowly at our quotations for lots from store—a lot of 500 bbls. sold on private terms.—*Commercial List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

June 29.—The market is momentarily a shade firmer, without any great transactions to note. Among the consumers of forge iron at home there are few inquiries, while foundry iron is in good demand. The western trade is brightening up, and from all appearances we may look for an active demand for both foundry and forge irons the coming fall. At the present time there is not so much doing, which is almost general at this season of the year, and together with the excitement caused by strikes has a endency to make things generelly flat, and in consequence of which buyers are holding off. Late advices from abroad bring continued advances in both raw and manufactured iron, and further advances may be looked for as long as trouble exists among the working class. In manufactured irons there is not so much doing, and the market remains as it did at last. In new rails there is nothing new to report. In old material there seems to be a little more activity, and prices somewhat firmer. Nails and cut forge spikes are unchanged. Below are the quotations for American iron for the week ending June 29, 1872—No. 1 foundry, $30 @ $35; No. 2 do. $30 to $31; grey Forge, $47 to $48; white and mottled, $45 to 46 (with sales of several thousand tons mottled imgrey at $45 @ 50); mottled, grey forge and No. 2 rod short pig metal, made of all roasted ores, small lots, is firmly held at $46 and $47 at furnace. Bar iron unchanged 4 6-10c @ 5c. Rolled American, at works, $85 to $90 @ ton. Old rails, $50 to $55 @ ton; 2nd, No. 1 wrought scrap nominal. Nails, $5 75 @ keg. Railroad spikes, 5½c @ lb.—*Enquirer.*

BALTIMORE.

July 29.—There is but little doing in pig iron at this season, but we note a strong feeling in the market, and prices of American are firm, and we quote as follows: For anthracite—No. 1, $50; No. 2, $49, and No. 3 $48. Charcoal Forge at $55@60 per ton. The receipts of Scotch have been free and the market is dull. We continue to quote Gartsherrie at $55, and Eglinton $52@53, ex ship, but understand some sales have been made at a concession. A portion of the receipts are being stored.—*American.*

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

June 29.—There has been a little more inquiry for foreign. Holders have met the views of buyers to some extent, and a larger business has resulted. Further telegrams from the auction sale on the other side report a better spirit with considerable demand, principally from French manufacturers, and the decline noticed at the opening has been fully recovered. Prices here, in consequence, are stiffening, but without, at present, any notable change. With light stocks in the hands of manufacturers here, holders anticipate a somewhat better inquiry than has prevailed for several weeks past. The sales are 24,000 lbs Cape at 40@42c; 3,000 lbs Blast Furnace, 39c; 20,000 lbs Mexican, 36@; 5,000 lbs English Noils, 70c; 3,000 lbs foreign do, 13,000 lbs Cape, 16,000 lbs unwashed foreign, and 70,000 lbs Australian, on private terms. Domestic is quiet; farmers continue to ask 55@56c for Michigan, and 60@ 62c for Ohio, with small parcels taken at about these prices, but dealers show no anxiety to purchase at new offers. There is no considerable stock of the kind which is accumulating. Georgia is still in light request; California is without change. The sales are 58,000 lbs scoured at 65@70c; 10,000 lbs fine do, 72½c; 10,000 lbs super, 65@75c; 10,000 lbs, slightly burry, 62½c; black scoured, 60@62½c; 29,000 lbs Texas, 48@54c; 20,000 lbs heavy fine do, 47½c; 8,000 lbs fine burry do, 45@50c; 60,000 lbs Georgia, 53c; 20,000 lbs super pulled, 62½c; 60,000 lbs fall city California, on private terms. By Boston 75c lbs on Cape sold at 31½@35c, cash.—*Commercial List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

June 29.—The market continues dull, and prices favor buyers. We quote Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, XX washed fleece, 70@72c; X do, 69@ 70c; medium and coarse do, 72@75c; combing and delaine do, 82@85c; Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and other western fleeces, X and XX washed fleece, 67@70c; medium and coarse do, 70@74c; combing and delaine do, 82c; fine unwashed, 47@54c; medium and coarse unwashed, 52@56c; combing and delaine, unwashed, 62c; choice pulled, 75c; fine pulled, 75c; inferior tub, 65@70c; No. 1 city pulled, 65c; merino city pulled, 65@67½c; country pullings, 60@65c.—*North American.*

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 29.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary 22@22¼c; low middling 23½c; middling 24¼c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, June 29.—Cotton dull; middling 24c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, June 29.—Cotton nominal; good ordinary 23¾c.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, June 29.—Cotton quiet; middling 24½c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, June 29.—Cotton dull; middlings nominally 25c.

COREY & CO., COAL AND COKE DEALERS,

Are prepared to furnish a Superior Article of

PITTSBURGH COKE,

Either in Cars for Western Orders or to the City Trad Wholesale or Retail.

Office—362 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, July 1, 1872.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per Riv'r & R.	Exports per Penn. R. R.	Exports per N. Y. & E.
Monday, June 24	3,969	1,274	2,875
Tuesday, June 25	3,640	1,056	1,684
Wednesday, June 26	2,676	190	1,504
Thursday, June 27	3,710	...	1,637
Friday, June 28	2,972	751	4,360
Saturday, June 29	5,374	1,328	2,645
Total for week	21,692	4,599	14,918
Since January 1	435,157	72,323	241,999
To June 29, 1872	516,781	76,921	256,917
Same time 1871	508,663	47,922	233,829
Same time 1870	536,990	81,522	222,927
Same time 1869	394,823	52,496	167,572
Same time 1868	601,710	70,086	207,616

BUSINESS.

We have no important to change to note in the oil trade, as relates to prices or demand. The good time that has so long been waited for, has again been postponed indefinitely: in fact, it may be said that crude operations have been removed from this city to the oil regions. The occupations of oil brokers have been done away with. The refineries and holders of crude do their own buying and selling. In regard to prices we have no change to note. Prices are about the same as those current at the date of our last general review. The week's receipts of crude was fair, being fully up to the requirements of the market. The sales of refined were made by telegraph, deliveries to follow.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts by river and rail for the past two weeks from all points:

	Last week.	This week
Crude received, bbls	15,640	21,692

The following are the crude receipts from all points, by river and rail, for the past eight years:

From January 1st to June 29, 1872	516,781
Same time 1871	508,663
Same time 1870	536,990
Same time 1869	394,823
Same time 1868	601,710
Same time 1867	636,598
Same time 1866	464,000
Same time 1865	170,356

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil each for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroads:

	Last week.	This week
Pennsylvania Railroad	1,328	4,599
Allegheny Valley Railroad	15,964	14,918
Total	18,116	19,517

The following are the exports of refined oil each by the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore, Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads for the past four years, from January 1st to June 29th:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Pennsylvania Railroad	52,496	81,522	47,922	76,921
Allegheny Valley R. R.	115,572	222,927	233,829	256,917
Total	220,068	314,444	281,751	333,838

Saturday.

CRUDE

The market here don't amount to much, as the operations have been transferred to the oil regions where large sales are daily made. We quote nominally at 16c for most any delivery. Parker's $3 50 @ bbl.

REFINED.

Dealers say there was no market on Saturday. Buyers refuse d to take hold. It was freely offered for eastern delivery on the following terms: Spot, 22¾c; July 22¾c; August 22⅞c per gal.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, June 29.—The *Courier* says: The market varied to-day in price on the upper road, as will be seen by the quotations below:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	23 3/8
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	23⅜
500 bbls upper road, spot	23⅞
500 bbls upper road, spot	23⅞
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	23⅞
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	23

NEW YORK, June 29, closing of 28th.—The market for refined is rather more in the owner's favor, owing to an decreased inquiry, while on the cross crude is steadily held. Sales embrace 500 bbls crude in bulk at 19½; 1,500 bbls refined for June at 23c; 1,000 bbls do in bulk 19½c; 2,000 bbls do July and quoted at 23¼@23⅜c. For Philadelphia delivery there is an easier feeling, and the inquiry is more active. We quote refined for June 23¼c; July and September inclusive 23¼c.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Line.)

TITUSVILLE, June 29.—Market firm at $3 55@3 65. OIL CITY, June 29.—Spot, 23¾; seller 30, 23⅞; buyer 30, 24c. ROUSEVILLE, June 29.—Market quiet and dull at $3 75@3 80.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Refined 23¼c; crude in bulk 12¾@12½c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—Market dull; prompt 22¾@23c; seller 30 23½c; nothing doing.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 29.—Market quiet at $3 50@3 55.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Thomas King	Standard Oil Works	16
B S. Duncan	Commercial Oil Works	45
Fisher Bros.	Lilly Oil Works	45
Fisher Bros.	Standard Oil Works	45
B S. Duncan	Commercial Oil Works	45
J Bushnell	Brilliant Oil Works	45
H. McKelvey	Cosmos Oil Works	45
P M Perry	Riverside Oil Works	45

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.	
Standard Oil Works	6	Commercial Oil Works
Lilly Oil Works	450	American Oil Works
Brilliant Oil Works	400	Cosmos Oil Works
Riverside Oil Works	80	
Total	936	

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

West Penn Railroad.

	Cars.	
John Speer & co, 52 bbls to Waring, King & Co Philadelphia	1	
Braun & Wagner, 450 bbls to Waring, King & Co Philadelphia	9	
Vesta Oil Works, 200 bbls to Waring, King & Co Philadelphia	4	
L Irwin & Co, 255 bbls to Waring, King & Co Philadelphia	5	
Central Refining Co, 562 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia	11	
Standard Oil Co, 364 barrels to Warden, F & co Philadelphia	7	
P Weisenberger, 150 bbls to Warden, F & co, Philadelphia	3	
Total	2,035	

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1872.

Russia	July 3	Liverpool
Tarnacia	July 3	Liverpool
Helvetia	July 3	Liverpool
City of Limerick	July 4	Liverpool
Alsayssilia	July 6	Liverpool
California	July 6	Liverpool
City of Antwerp	July 6	Liverpool
Adriatic	July 6	Liverpool
Tuba	July 10	Liverpool
Iowa	July 10	Liverpool
Batavia	July 13	Liverpool
Ville de Paris	July 13	Liverpool
Austria	July 13	Liverpool
Baltic	July 17	Liverpool
Scotia	July 17	Liverpool
Britannia	July 17	Liverpool
Algeria	July 20	Liverpool
Columbia	July 20	Liverpool
Lafayette	July 24	Liverpool
Saint Laurent	July 27	France
Europa	July 27	Liverpool

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Hendricks	Geneva.
Geneva	Philips	Geneva.
Ben. Statts	Kerr	Portsmouth.
Carrie Brooks	Darlington	Wheeling.
John No. 2	Stull	Zanesville.
Rover	Grifice	Louisville.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Hendricks	Geneva.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Zanesville.
Ed. Hobbs	McMullin	Cincinnati.

Monongahela five feet six inches and falling.

Boats to Leave To-day.

Brownsville and Geneva—S A. M. and 5 P. M.
Elizabeth ..... Elizabeth ..... Houghton, 3 P. M

THE marks last evening indicated five feet six inches and falling. The marks at one time indicated five feet nine inches. The rise is from the Youghiogheny.

CAPTAIN H. H. SYMMES will command the Mollie Moore.

THE steamer Argosy was announced to leave Cincinnati for this port on Tuesday.

THE favorite steamer Julia No. 2, Captain Stall, will be found at the landing.

THE steamer Juniata, Capt. Brennan, left Cincinnati on Thursday night for this city.

COMMODORE GRAY'S packet Ironsides left for St Louis with 1,000 tons of railroad iron and 20,000 bushels coke.

CAPT. TOM MCCABE'S new 2,200 ton sternwheeler with the Clove Branch's machinery, will be called Nellie Grant.

THE steamer Juniatti, Captain Brennan, is due this day. She will positively return to Cincinnati without dispatch.

RIPLEY WHARF, on last Friday, was let to N. G. Hudson for five years from July 1st, 1872, for the sum of $2,500 per year.

THE Parkersburg *Ketucl ian*, of Wednesday, says: The Ella Hughes broke a cylinder head on her last trip up the Cumberland, and is now lying at Clarksville for repairs.

IN consequence of the replacing of the "draw" in the bridge over the Tennessee river at Johnsonville the draw is closed, and will so remain until the new iron one is completed.

CAPT. ED. HORNBROOK, representing the Wheeling Towboat Company, has contracted for a hull to be built by the firm of Hodgson & Duffy Hodgson is to be put and used for towing purposes.

THE Evansville *Journal*, of Thursday, says: The Little Cornell had steam up yesterday, and an effort was made to pump her out and raise her, but the effort did not appear to be proving very successful.

THE Louisville *Leader*, of Thursday, says: Work on the Louisville and Portland Canal will be commenced on the 15th of next month. Messrs. Shenman & Lower, of St. Louis, the contractors, are in the city making arrangements to begin the work.

A FLATBOAT, bound for Nashville, sunk recently at Lindsey's Island. It was loaded with three hundreds of tobacco, two hundred sacks of corn, and a lot of bacon, all of which was damaged. The damaged tobacco was taken to Nashville by the other flat.

THE U. S. Mail packets on the slackwater branch daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are side wheelers, and were built expressly for the trade, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Captain A. S. Carlile on the wharfboat.

THE punctual passenger steamer Carrie Brooks, Capt. Darlington, takes her departure to-day at 3 P. M. for Wheeling and intermediate ports. This boat has good accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. The first clerk is our old friend Morris Dorsey.

THE Nashville *Union and American*, of Thursday, says: The subject of putting a steamboat in the Tennessee river trade in the interest of Nashville is again being discussed, and Capt. Peebles is endeavoring to secure subscriptions to consumate this important enterprise.

THE Madison *Courier* says: The Davenport, St. Louis bound, was run into by the towboat Brown at Vevay bar Wednesday morning. Her forward guards were broken. She stopped at the shipyard here, where C. H. Stuart & Co. repaired her so far as to enable her to go on her way.

THE early part of last week the steamer Bertha struck one of the piers of the bridge at St. Joseph, Mo., and sank in ten feet of water. She can probably be raised, and her cargo is of such a nature that it can not be injured by water. The Captain claims that there was no light on the pier, and that the bridge-builders and watchmen are guilty of culpable negligence. The watchmen claim that there was a light on the pier, and that the necessary signals were given. A suit will likely result from the disaster, when all the facts will be developed.

A Louisville dispatch says: The Atwood was drawing four feet and was aground one hour. She has one hundred Chinamen bound for the tool works at Beaver Falls, near Pittsburgh.

THE La Belle passed up to-day with eighty Chinese on board, going to work in a cutlery manufactory at Beaver Falls, near Pittsburgh.

THE New Orleans *Times*, of Wednesday, says: In our issue of Tuesday we stated that the steamer Thornton was purchased by Captain J. W. and F. E. Blanks. This was an error, as Captain M. Kenison, of the Jesse Taylor, was the purchaser, and Capt. in F. A. Blanks his future command. The Taylor is now receiving for Camden and way landings on the Ouachita river.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* says: Business is mo terately active. Rates to New Orleans are 40 per cwt on heavy pound freight, and $1 50 per bbl on whisky. To points on the lower Ohio rates have been advance 5c per cwt for this side of Evansville, and 10c below. At St. Louis steamers are asking

OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER.

[From the Philadelphia's Bulletin.]

The idea that we can afford to defeat our State ticket and yet carry the State for Grant has been urged with much persistence, and has been made to seem plausible enough to require full refutation and exposure.

It does not follow absolutely, as some seem to think, that "as Pennsylvania goes so goes the Union," yet there are so few exceptions that it may almost be regarded as a rule. It is possible to elect a President without the vote of Pennsylvania, but it has so seldom happened that such an event cannot be considered probable.

But there is another rule to which there is no exception—that as Pennsylvania goes in October, she goes in November. It has never happened otherwise. In 1828, 1832 and 1836 the Democrats carried the State in October, and had an easy victory in the month following. In 1840, there was no State ticket to elect at the October election, and consequently no reliable test of the vote. The Whigs and Democrats each carried twelve members of Congress, and the aggregate votes given to the several candidates footed up, in the aggregate, a small Whig majority; while on the other hand, the Democrats had the Legislature and the popular vote for legislators footed up a small Democratic majority. It was, therefore, a drawn battle, both sides claiming a victory, and both, therefore, went to work with a will to carry the Presidential election. The result in November was characteristic of the indecisive result in October—the Whigs carrying the State for Harrison by barely 343 majority.

In 1844, the Whigs ran the gallant and patriotic Gen. Markle for Governor, and made a bold and energetic fight for his election, but he was beaten by a small majority. They struggled with all their energy to regain the State in November; but the Governor's election had already decided their fate, and they fell back against Clay by a largely increased majority.

In 1848, the Whigs nominated Wm. F. Johnston for Governor, and at the October election he was chosen by only 313 majority. Yet that trifling majority decided the Presidential contest. The Democrats fought manfully, but in vain, to overcome the October majority, and Taylor carried the State over Cass by ten thousand majority.

In 1852, the Democrats carried the October election by a decisive majority; and in November the State went for Pierce by an increased vote.

In 1856, the Republicans and Americans were united on the State ticket, although divided on President. A determined effort was made by them to carry their State ticket, but it was beaten over 32,000. In November the State was Democratic, over both, by about 11,000.

In 1860, the Republicans, after a hard fought and bitter contest, elected Curtin to the Governorship by a decisive majority, and the State followed in November for Lincoln by an increased vote.

In 1864, the same result followed. The Republicans carried their State ticket in October, and gave the State to Lincoln in November with scarcely any effort.

In 1868, General Hartranft was on the State ticket, as he is now, being then a candidate for Auditor General. The Democrats, however, had not then unlearned its Republicanism nor lost its common sense, and earnestly contended all through that campaign that Hartranft was not elected, Grant could not be; that it was madness—as it is now—to contend that the State could go one way in October, and another in November; that every vote given for Hartranft in October was worth two for Grant in November. It so proved. Hartranft was elected and Grant carried the State easily, although the Democrats made a determined rally, and urged what the *Press* is now urging, that the result in October could be reversed in November.

What the Democrats contended for then the *Press* is contending for now, and that in the very teeth of its own iterated, reiterated and re-reiterated assertions. The whole history of political affairs in this State from the beginning of the Republican party to the present, we can not, as Republicans, justify an assault upon Hartranft, which, if successful, is bound to sacrifice the supremacy of the party in the State, merely because Cameron has espoused his cause. We could not justify it in any one, and much less in the *Press*, which for years was the most servile and abject slave of Gen. Cameron, and lent its aid, in the great power and influence to help him build up his political despotism in the State."

The following nominations have been made in Philadelphia:

Judge District Court—Amos Briggs, Republican; Wm. B. Drayton, Democrat.

Recorder of Deeds—F. Theodore Walton, Republican; Charles M. Hurley, Democrat.

Receiver of Taxes—Thomas S. Smith, Republican; Henry G. Gowen, Democrat.

Prothonotary—Wm. R. Selby, Republican; Francis B. Pastorious, Democrat.

Clerk of Quarter Sessions—H. H. Bingham, Republican; Wm. B. Kelly, Democrat.

City Commissioner—Thos. M. Locke, Republican; John W. Ryan, Democrat.

Constitutional Convention Delegates: At Large—Henry C. Carey, Edward C. Knight, John C. Wetherill, Republicans; Lewis C. Cassidy, James H. Heverin, Theodore Cuyler, Democrats.

First district—John Hardesty, W. M. Newlin, Republicans. Second District—John E. Addicks, Wm. B. Hanna, Republicans; John R. Reed, Democrat. Third District—Wm. B. Baker, Wm. Sexton, Simpson, Republicans.

The following are the Republican candidates for the State House of Representatives:

District.	District.
1. George Handy Smith,	11. Robert Moore,
2. Edward E. Ile ferty,	12. Joseph B. Hancock,
3. Richard Butler,	13. Joseph R. Ash,
4. Wm. Elliott,	14. Samuel D. Strock,
5. H. W. Bach,	15. John Lannon,
6. Charles A. Porter,	16. Adam Albright,
7. John McCullough,	17. A. B. Levering,
8. Samuel Dallett,	18. Henry Burkey,
9. Wm. H. Rodgers,	19. James Newell.

The following are the Republican candidates for Congress from the Philadelphia districts: First, David F. Houston; Second, Charles O'Neill; Third, Leonard Myers; Fourth, Wm. D. Kelley; Fifth, A. C. Harmer.

The Reading *Journal* proposes that the Republicans of Berks county this year pursue the "passive policy" in local matters. It says: "It is well understood that the Democratic party of the county is split almost directly in two—first as Greeleyites and straight-outs; second as Clymer men and Leech men, so far as the Congressional nomination is concerned; and third, on the county offices, there being two factions bitterly opposed to each other that will contest for every nomination. It is quite certain that the Republican vote, thrown in favor of that wing of the party opposed to Greeley and Backs ew, would be amply sufficient to turn the scale and secure a semi-Republican triumph."

The Harrisburg *Journal* is ill-mannered enough, while referring to Col. McClure's recent speech, when he pretended to give the history of corrupt rings in this State, to make the following suggestions: "The unbearable Colonel should be made a fashionable historian, ought to begin at the beginning of the ring record, and tell all he knows. How much money did he get for advocating the repeal of the tonnage tax? How much money did he get for legislation of all kinds while he was in the House and Senate before his present term? How much did he claim as a per centage for his own services, and for a corruption fund, in securing an appropriation for the relief of those who suffered by rebel raids in the Cumberland Valley?"

The Greensburg *Democrat*, the leading and only Democratic paper published at the county seat of Westmoreland county, makes the following suggestive remarks for the benefit of its Democratic readers:

"Judging from the result of the various State conventions, there will be a determined effort made at Baltimore to nominate Greeley by the Democratic convention. We hope this will not be done, and trust that not a single vote will be cast until more conventions assemble. It is almost certain that if Greeley be nominated there will be a bolt and another ticket placed in the field. To say the least, many Democrats will rather stay at home than support a man they have been taught to regard as their bitterest foe in all the political contests of the United States."

Three editors have been nominated for State Senate, by the counties where they reside, in Western Pennsylvania, and one for Assembly. Pauley, of the Waynesburg *Messenger*, in Greene county, and the editor of the Connellsville *Courier*, on the Democratic ticket; Braggins, of the Mercer *Dispatch*, for Senate, and McCracken, of the Lawrence *Gazette*, for Assembly, on the Republican ticket.

The Pottsville *Standard*, one of the most influential and able Democratic papers in Pennsylvania, says: "There is no question about the determined and unencompromising hostility of a large proportion of the rank and file of the Democracy to Horace Greeley; and if the Baltimore Convention should be guilty of the insane folly of placing him in nomination, there is nothing more certain than the fact that a second convention will put a straight-out ticket in the field."

In its last issue the West Chester *Jeffersonian* (Democratic) used this language: "Should the Baltimore Convention prove factitious in its true, and so far humiliate and degrade itself as to take Mr. Belmont's advice and nominate for the Presidency Horace Greeley, the chief apostle of our thus transformed, its action would be repudiated either by the nomination of a new ticket or the defeat of the candidates at the polls. Not one-half of the Democratic vote of the country could be polled for Greeley on the slanderer and maligner of our party and its principles."

STATE ITEMS.

The Titusville *Herald* has the assurance of Mr. Condi Smith that the Warren and Venango Railroad has not been sold to Col. Scott, nor is there any intention of permitting it to pass under his control. On the contrary, all the persistent offers of that gentleman to purchase the road have been firmly declined. The road, we are further informed, says the *Herald*, is already graded four-fifths of its length, and large gangs of men are at work along the entire line, with the exception of a short span of three miles. Two locomotives, with twenty-five platform and ten box cars are already delivered and paid for. The work is being laid and ballasted between Warren and Irvington, and by the end of the present season necessary for the completion of the road are already paid for, delivered and stored up at Warren. The balance of the rolling stock is now under contract, and the work is being prosecuted with the utmost vigor. The locomotive and engine house is now under roof at the Brook Locomotive Works, in Dunkirk, and will be delivered as fast as completed. It is confidently expected that the road will be in perfect running order sometime in August.

The Greensburg *Tribune* says: The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has appointed Thomas J. Williams, Esq., of Jones's Mills, this county, a Ganger for the Twenty-first district. This is an appointment that will commend itself to the good judgment of all who know Mr. Williams.

There will be an extensive celebration of the Fourth at Titusville.

The following is a single paragraph cut from a long editorial in the Cumberland *Spartan*: "We are resolved that no part of the responsibility for a continuance of the disgrace that attaches to our community through the common and notorious incompetency of the judge, who was elected to his high and responsible position through the united efforts of the Bar, shall any longer rest upon us. Without the slightest personal ill will, we declare that we will not countenance by our silence, for the sake of peace, the terrible temptation of the intoxicating cup, or its regard for public interests. Such a system has grown so feeble that these are no longer restraints."

MR JOHN WILSON, of West Vincent township, a youth of *ninety-one* summers, paid a visit to our town on Thursday, to see and have a chat with the *boys*, Kreamer, Moses, and Jones. From Kimberton he made the trip over the Pickering Valley Railroad, which was the first time he was ever in a railroad car. The old gentleman was quite jolly, looks well, but says he "is not as young as he used to be." He knows the arrangements of the *boys*, we understand, to accompany them to Philadelphia, where he has not been for more than a quarter of a century, and if they can stand the ride, he proposes to take them on to the Baltimore Convention.—*Phœnixville (Chariton Co., Pa.) Messenger.*

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113⅝@113¾.

NEW YORK, June 29—P. M.
GOLD.

Gold opened at 113⅝, sold up to 113¾, and closed at 113⅝@113¾. Loans were made at from ⅛ per cent. for carrings. Clearings $34,000,000. Exports of specie for the week $3,300,921. The Assistant Treasurer to-day paid out $964,000 on account of interest and $750,000 in the redemption of 5-20 bonds.

MONEY.

The money market closed up easy at 4 to 5 per cent. on call.

BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement is favorable, showing a large contraction in loans and a considerable increase in specie and legal tenders.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments opened firm, with an advance of ⅛ to ¼ per cent. The market was quiet and firm all day.

Coupons 1881.....	120¾	5-20s, 1867.....	118⅝
5-20s, 1862.....	114¾	5-20s, 1868.....	118⅝
5-20s, 1864.....	114⅝	10-40s	112⅜
5-20s, 1865.....	115⅜	Currency 6s.....	121¾
5-20s, 1865, new.....	117¾	New 5s.....	

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull and steady, with hardly any change since yesterday.

Missouris.....	97¾	Virginias, old.....	42
Tennessees, old.....	74¾	North Carolinas, old.....	34¾
Tennessees, new.....	74¾	North Carolinas, new.....	22
Virginias, new.....	50		

THE STOCK MARKET.

Stocks opened steady, with but little variation in prices except in Northwestern and Erie, which opened at 1 to 1¼ per cent. higher and the close last night. The market was very dull all day, but closed steadily with hardly ¼ per cent. difference from the opening prices. Erie was weak and declined to 55¾@56¼.

Canton.....	95	St. Paul.....	53¼
Western Union.....	75¾	do pref.....	71¾
Quicksilver.....	34	Toledo & Wabash..	75
Adams Express.....	87½	do pref.....	87
Wells, Fargo & Co..	88¾	Fort Wayne.....	96¾
American.....	93	Terre Haute.....	20
United States.....	87	do pref.....	50
Pacific Mail.....	73¾	Chicago & Alton....	115
N. Y. Central.....	97¾	do pref.....	120
N. Y. Central scrip.	97¾	Ohio & Mississippi.	46¼
Erie.....	55¾	C. C. & I. C.....	94
do pref.....	78	Burlington & Quincy	
Harlem.....	118		95¾
do pref.....	130	Indiana Central....	35¾
Hudson Central....	114½	Illinois Central....	137
Cleveland & Pitts..	91	Union Pacific.....	37¾
Northwestern.....	73	C. P. Bonds.....	104¾
do pref.....	90¾	U. P. Bonds.....	94¾
New Jersey Central	111	Del. Lack. & Westn.	107¾
N. J. Central.....	109¾	Hartford & Erie....	8

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 29, 1872.

FLOUR—Extra spring dull and weak at $5 75a7 25.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair speculative demand and prices irregular and lower; closed at $1 22 cash. No 2 mixed closed at 41¾@42¼c cash. Oats—No 2 weak and lower at 21@26½c cash. Rye quiet and firmer at 57c. Barley dull and nominal, but unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Strong. Mess pork firmer at $12 50. Lard in good demand at 9a10c. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders 6½c; clear rib sides 8c. Hams 12c.

WHISKY—Is held firmly at 86c, with no sales.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Cotton nominally lower; middling upland 26½c. Flour dull and lower; receipts 9,000 bbls; sales 5,000 bbls; superfine, $4 90a5 00; common to good extra $6 15a6 65; good to choice $6 70a7 60; white wheat western extra $7 60a8 25; extra fancy $8 30a9 00; St. Louis $7 10a11 75. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky dull at 93c. Wheat heavy and lower; receipts, 24,000 bushels; No 2 Milwaukee, afloat, $1 57a1 58; No. 2 Chicago, $1 48a1 49; amber red western $1 63a1 75; white western $1 70a1 85. Rye dull and nominal unchanged. Corn heavy and a shade easier; receipts, 93,000 bushels; sales 60,000 bushels mixed, 63¾c; sail do 64¾@65c. Oats more active, and a shade easier; receipts 56,000 bushels; white, 44¾a45c; ohio 45a47½c; No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat, 46c. Hops quiet and unchanged. Leather firm at 27@30c for oak sole. Wool quiet and firm in favor; limbs pulled, 67c; superfine do, 62a75c. Coffee dull and nominal. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 8¾@9c; Cuba, 8¾@9. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice firm at 9¾@12½c; Carolina, 12¾@12¾c. Tallow dull at 8¾@8¾c. Turpentine dull at 50a51c. Provisions—Pork dull; mess, $13 20a13 25; July, $13 00; September, $13 00; prime mess, $12 50a12 75. Beef and cut meats unchanged; middles steady and unchanged. Lard heavy and easier; No 1 to prime steam, 9¾@9 15-16c; July, 9¾@9 15-16c; August and western, 10a10½c. Cheese dull; common to prime, 9a12½c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—Cotton dull and prices nominal. Flour dull; market unsettled and business very small. Wheat dull but unchanged; sales sample lots of strictly prime red and new fall at $1 50. Corn opened firm but closed dull and easier; No 2 mixed 39¾@40c. Oats dull and lower; No 2 mixed at 35c. Pork dull at $11 90 on the levee. Bacon—demand good at full prices; shoulders 4½c; clear rib 6¾c; clear 7¼c. Lard dull at 8c for country. Hogs quiet at $3 50a4 10. Cattle dull at 2½a6 for shipping lots.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—Flour firm at $7 25a7 50. Wheat firm at $1 45a1 50. Corn higher at 49c. Rye quiet at 75c@80c. Oats dull and dropping at 34a36c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork firm; city $14 75. Lard firm; offerings light; summer sc; steam 8½c; kettle 9c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 4¾a4½c; clear rib 6¾a6½c; clear 6¾a6¾c. Bacon firm; shoulders 5½c; clear rib 7¾c; clear 7¾@7¾c. Hogs higher at $3 10a4 35. Whisky dull at 86c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, June 29.—Tobacco steady and unchanged. Cotton quiet; middling 25¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn dull and nominal. Provisions fairly active and firm; mess pork $12. Bacon shoulders 5¾c; clear rib 7¾c; clear 7¾c, packed. Bulk shoulders 4¾c; clear rib 6¾c; clear 6¾c, loose. Hams, sugar cured 12¾@12¾c; plain 11¾c; Lard, tierces 9c; kegs 10c. Whisky dull at 86c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, June 29.—Wheat dull. No 1 white Michigan $1 53; amber Michigan $1 43. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed 42½@43c; low mixed 40c. Oats dull; No 1 34¾c; No 2 32¾; Michigan 32¾c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, June 29.—Wheat dull; No 1 red winter, $1 50; No 2, $1 45. Corn lower at 42c. Oats dull at 36c. Petroleum steady at 20¾c, for car lots; 21¾@22c, trade lots.

RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—River fifteen feet and rising. Arrived—Shamrock, Memphis.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 30.—River rising, with five feet in the canal, and three feet in the chute. Clear and hot; mercury ranged from 85 to 98. Arrived—Cumberland, J. E. Rankin and Potomac, Cincinnati. Departed—J. E. Rankin, Evansville; Potomac, New Orleans.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., June 29.—Clear and hot; mercury 96. The river has fallen three inches. Port Isat.—Umpire, Nashville and return. Up—Quickstep, Hawkins and Tennessee and Ohio, Tarascon and St. Johns. They had generally moderate trips. Nothing doing to-day.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., June 30.—Arrived—City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Mollie Bobo, St. Louis; Kilgore, New Orleans; Richmond, St. Louis; Allegheny Belle, St. Louis; Charlie Bodine, New Orleans; Cincinnati; Evansville. Departed—Belle Memphis, Memphis; Arkansas Belle, Evansville; R. C. Gray, Arkansas river; City of Vicksburg and Missinaria, St. Louis; Mollie Ebert and Kilgour, Cincinnati; Allegheny Belle, Pittsburgh. The river has fallen eight inches. Clear and hot.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 30.—Arrived—City of Chester, Memphis; Cowan, Cairo; Johnson, Keokuk; Jno F. Tolle and Pauline Carroll, New Orleans; Davenport, Cincinnati; Belle Lacrosa, St. Paul; Mary Davaze, Pittsburgh. Departed—Tidal Wave, St. Paul; Boe and barges, and Mollie Moore, New Orleans; Wilson, Dubuque; Babbage, Ashland. River falling slowly. Clear and warm.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 30.—Clear and hot. River falling steadily. Departed—Bull and Great Republic, St. Louis.

CITY MATTERS.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE.

Commencement Exercises—The Annual Address—Distribution of Prizes, &c., &c.

The commencement of this school for young ladies took place on last Wednesday, the 26th inst., in St. Peter's Church, Sandusky street, at 10 o'clock A. M. An extended account of the commencement exercises of the young lady pupils of the Bowman Institute had been prepared for an issue of last week, but owing to the great pressure upon our advertising and telegraphic columns, did not appear. The exercises took place in St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Grant street, commencing at 10 o'clock. The pupils, the teachers, and a number of the clergy assembled in the school room of the church, and there formed into procession. On entering the church, while a hymn was sung, they passed to their places in reverse order, Bishop Kerfoot, who presided, and the Rector of the school, the Rev. R. J. Coster, taking seats within the chancel rails, the other clergy among whom were the Rector of Trinity Church, the Rev. John Chadwick, and his assistant Rev. A. Kerfoot, the Rev. Dr. Crumpton, the Rev. T. L. Belsam, Principal of the Episcopal Classical Academy, and the Rev. C. S. Taylor, Rector of Calvary Church, Kittanning, occupying the seats in the stalls, and the pupils those seats which had been reserved for them in the front part of the church.

Bishop Kerfoot conducted the devotions, the Rev. Mr. Scarborough reading the lessons from the 31st chapter of Proverbs, 10th verse, while the musical part of the service was under the direction of Prof. Haughwout, who, with volunteers, as did also the other members of the choir of Trinity Church.

At the conclusion of the opening service the Rev. Mr. Taylor delivered an able address on Self Culture. He advocated earnestly the duty and advantage not only of mental and moral training, but also dwelt with great force upon the necessity of physical.

The Rector, the Rev. R. J. Coster, then addressing the audience, said: I have the pleasure at the close of each school year of offering to the pupils of the institution, through the kindness of their parents, prizes, as incentives to greater efforts for the attainment of excellence in their studies. These prizes consist of a gold medal, three prizes of books for excellence in English studies, and one for mathematics. The gold medal is the gift of the Rector of Trinity Church, and is given to the young ladies of the graduating class who attains the highest standing in all the studies pursued during the time they spent in the senior department.

The pupils who attained this honor in the senior class this year are Miss Velma Butler, Miss Mary Crumpton and Miss Mary Bigham. Miss Butler would have been unable to complete the examinations in consequence of sickness, is necessarily thrown out of the competition.

The average of Miss Butler's marks for scholarship and conduct for the two years she attended is 96.14. The average of Miss Crumpton's 94.11. Miss Butler is therefore entitled to the medal.

The three prizes of books for English studies are the gift of the Bishop, and are offered one to the Senior, one to the Middle, and one to the Primary Department. Miss Crumpton and Miss Hattie Robb are the competitors for the one in the Senior Department. The average of Miss Crumpton's marks in English for the year is 97.1, and of Miss Robb's 93.3. The prize is therefore entitled to this prize—a copy of Woosley's Algebra.

There are three competitors for the Bishop's prize to the Middle Department, whose averages are as follows: Miss Lide Bigham 94.6, Miss Lizzie Hemmings, 92.2, and Miss Sadie Phillips 88.8. Miss Bigham therefore takes the prize—a copy of Kneeland's Wonders of the Yosemite Valley.

The three highest competitors for the Bishop's prize to Primary Department are: Annie Patrick, whose average for English is 96.2; Annie Phillips, 95.9, and Sadie Page 94.5. Annie Patrick, as she has taken this prize—two volumes of Miss Yonge's works, "Heart's Ease" and "Daisy Chain."

The prize for mathematics is offered to the four classes in the Senior and Middle Departments, and is awarded to the pupil who has the highest aggregate marks in this study, together with conduct. The three competitors for this are two young ladies of the senior department, Miss Annie Patrick, 96.6, and Miss Crumpton, average 96.56, and Miss Sadie Bigham, of Middle Department, whose average is 89.54. Miss Cannon, therefore, gets this prize—a copy of Hawks's Canada and Coast Islands.

The reverend gentleman then commended a number of pupils for regular and punctual attendance and for good conduct during the year, and in a few he addressed the audience at length, and in a highly eloquent manner, on the great benefits derived from education.

At the conclusion of Mr. Coster's address the graduates, eight in number, went forward and took positions at the chancel rail in the order of their standing in class. Miss Velma Butler, who were unavoidably absent in consequence of sudden sickness in the family. Their names are as follows: Velma Mayo Butler, Mary Lecoby Crumpton, Mary Anne Bigham, Agnes Kennedy Carnahan, Sarah Neeb, Mary Messenger Wise, Emma Campbell Pollock, Anna Barton Sagle, M. Belle Shirls, Laura Large, Hettie Elizabeth Blackburn.

The Bishop receiving the diplomas from the hands of the rector, with a few appropriate words presented them to the graduates in the order of their standing. He then gave them his blessing, they in the meantime kneeling at the chancel rail. A hymn was then sung, and after a few concluding prayers the assembly was dismissed. The interest manifested in the proceedings, the large number of graduates, and the large audience present, made this one of the most interesting commencements that this school has ever held, and gave evidence of its successful management and of the public appreciation of its efforts for the promotion among us of liberal education.

THE CITY FINANCES.

Condition of the Treasury—The Receipts and Expenditures of the City Funds During the Past Month.

Following is a statement of the condition of the city funds for the month of June, made out by Assistant Controller H. M. Steinmetz:

Receipts.		Expenditures.	
Diamond Mark't	$3,176 45	Interest.....	$ 8,000 00
Fifth Ward Mark't	116 40	Salaries.....	2,267 35
Fifth Avenue Mar.	27 50	Printing.....	13,302 27
Streets, per J. F. Slack.....	56 37	Contingencies....	1,000 00
Water Works.....	1,660 51		
Sup't Lindeman'g	19 25	Diamond Market..	691 35
City Weigh Scales	134 00	Fifth Ave. Mar't..	130 00
Monongahela Wharf	1,134 00	Fifth Ward Mar't..	120 00
Allegheny Wharf..	300 51	Allegheny Wharf..	74 13
Interest on Bank Deposits.....	222 16	Contingencies....	90 35
Building Inspect'r	251 50	Finance.....	2,268 93
Lot Registrating..	234 00	Surveys.....	4,566 00
Reg. of Births, &c.	2 00	Water Extension..	192,426 90
Clerk Quarter Sessions.....	1 00	Water Bonds, In- terest and Sinking Fund.....	3,546 35
City Tax, 1871....	340 17	Street and Sewer Improvement..	2,568 00
City Special Tax 1871.....	94 70	City Hall Furnishing.....	1,749 53
Fire Tax 1871.....	239 32		
Business Tax, 1871	962 99		
Water Rents, 1871	261 09		
Streets, Grade and Paving.....	96 18		
Accrued int. water ex. loan....	3,461 48		
Vehicle Licenses..	172 38		
Water works.....	464 07		
Bonds sold at par	340,000 00		
City Tax 1872.....	18,356 00		
Fire tax 1872.....	9,158 78		
Old city special tax 1872.....	3,646 71		
Lawrenceville special tax 1872	284 62		
Fourteenth Ward, 1872.....	19,473 34		
Water rents 1872..	14,628 31		
Total.....	$419,367 53	Total.....	$335,751 84

BALANCE.

May 31st, 1872, balance in treasury	$ 79,707 86
Receipts for June, 1872	419,367 53
Total.....	$499,075 39
Disbursements in June.....	335,751 84
Balance in treasury June 29, 1872.....	$163,463 36
Deposited in city depositories.....	173,463 36

DEPOSITORY ACCOUNT.

Keystone Bank.....	$ 57,891 19
Pittsburgh Savings bank.....	57,891 19
Duquesne Bank.....	57,891 19
Total.....	$173,463 36

This is the first time that the cash on deposit has been equally divided between the banks designated as depositories, and the fact is very creditable to City Treasurer Magee.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

This evening the famous Dupree & Benedict's Minstrels make their first appearance in our city this season. The band has an excellent reputation, not alone in our city, but over the entire United States, and the troupe as a whole will undoubtedly fill the house nightly of the lovers of minstrelsy. An excellent programme this evening. Seats should be secured during the day.

The Jubilee.

The arrangements for the celebration of Independence Day anniversary, conjointly with the completion of Penn avenue, are now completed, and such a turnout of the people may be anticipated as has not been seen for years. The Wood street line will be free so none may avoid participating in the festivities on account of the cost. See the programme in another column.

Highland Public School Pic-Nic.

The friends, teachers and pupils of the Highland Public schools followed the closing exercises with a basket pic-nic in King's Hollow. Little and big folks to the number of at least one thousand were present. John H. Kerr, Esq., delivered a short and appropriate address, which was attentively listened to. Mary Tomer, and several other amateur musicians, furnished pleasing selections of music. The occasion is highly enjoyable one, and when they return to their home arrived but few hailed it with pleasure. The presence of the School Directors was highly appreciated greatly to the success of the affair, which served to cement that bond of friendship between all concerned in the public education, which is much more beneficial to the teachers and pupils than all the rules and regulations that can or may be adopted.

Cutting Case at McKeesport.

Last Friday evening Mr. W. W. Hunter, livery stable keeper at McKeesport, was attacked by Frank Miller, a young man in his employ, under aggravating circums tances. A difficulty arose by two men who had left a buggy at the stable charging Miller with taking their whip. Miller denied this, and used abusive language, saying among other things that his accusers were drunk. Mr. Hunter interfered and reproved Miller, whereupon Miller knocked him down, and then drawing a knife, cut him severely in the left arm. Hunter in the struggle succeeded in disarming Miller, who then fled, and at last accounts had not been arrested.

Shooting Affray.

On Saturday afternoon a shooting affray occurred in a saloon on Water street. An Irishman named Wm. McClay and a man named Charles Crook, a shanks half a dozen times about the payment of some drinks, when Crookshanks drew a pistol and fired at McClay, the ball entering the left side under the arm. Both men were taken to the lock-up, where Dr. McCann, City Physician, attended the wounded man. His injury is not considered dangerous. He was taken to the National Hotel, where he has a wife and two children. Crookshanks was committed to jail to await the result of his victims injuries.

A Bull on a Rampage.

A bull, said to be mad, left a drove of cattle which was being driven along Liberty street on Saturday morning and took an independent route of its own in another direction. During its progress the animal gored a couple of horses so seriously that they will scarcely live. At twenty-second street the animal crossed over to Penn avenue and ran his horns into another horse, injuring the animal so badly that it had to be killed. The bull continued its career and eventually took possession of the old Fair Grounds where Street Commissioner Howack poured the contents of his revolver into its body and the bull stopped. Its owner has not been heard of.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 29.—Cotton dull and holders anxious to sell; it is offered lower, but without effecting sales.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 29.—Cotton quiet; no sales.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 29.—Cotton dull; holders anxious to sell; no sales.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 29.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 $1 39¾; No 2 $1 29¾. Corn steady; No. 2 42c. Oats dull and drooping at 28c. Rye steady; No 1 58c. Barley in fair demand; No 2 54c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, June 29.—Wheat lower, but active; extra $1 55a1 60; No 1 $1 53¾; amber $1 45. Corn dull and prices declined to 40c. Oats—demand good at full prices, with sales at 32c.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

SENTENCED TO THE PENITENTIARY.

John McGovern, the young man who plead guilty to forging the name of Horner, Wood & Co., to checks on the Union National Bank, by which he defrauded the bank out of $2,100, was sentenced to the penitentiary for four years. This defendant is quite a handsome young man, just twenty-one years of age, smart, active and shrewd, and capable for almost any honorable position.

Ambrose Whalen, convicted with Wm. C. Cravener of burglary, was sentenced to the penitentiary for four years.

Wm. Mitchell, the individual who stole the bonds from the Iron and Glass Savings Bank, in Birmingham, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

TO THE WORKHOUSE.

James McMinamee and Thomas Connolly, for stealing copper belonging to James M. Cooper & Co., were sentenced to the workhouse—McMinamee for two months, and Connolly for fifteen months.

Wm. Smith, for stealing money from A. J. Cochran, was sent to the workhouse for two years.

Wm. Waugh, for a similar offence, received a term of two years.

Wm. C. Cravener, who assisted Whalen in the burglary which consigned him to the penitentiary, was sent to the workhouse for two years, this being his first offense.

Frederick Henry, who aided McGovern in "shoving" the forged checks on the Union Bank, was sentenced to the workhouse for six months, the evidence showing that he did know the paper had been forged.

OTHER SENTENCES.

Thomas C. Fogarty, for assault and battery, was fined $5.

Patrick Freeman, for abusing his wife, was fined $5 and costs.

Isabella Lauderback, for using her fists unlawfully was fined $5 and costs.

John Maloy, a small boy, who had picked up something that did not belong to him, was sent for ten days to jail.

John Jenker, of Wilkins township, for violations of the Prohibitory liquor law, was fined $100.

William Kennedy, of the same township, for a similar offense, was fined $50.

Stephen England, for selling liquor to minors, was fined $100.

AGAIN POSTPONED.

The case of Joseph W. Phillips, the witness who absented himself during the Fendler trial, was again called, and he was present with his counsel, but the case was again postponed for one week.

THE SEMPLE ROBBERY.

The jury in the case of Bernard Crozier and John Gorman, tried a second time for robbing Semple's dry goods store, found a verdict of guilty as to Gorman, and not guilty as to Crozier, who was discharged by proclamation. Crozier owes his "safe acquittal" to the testimony of Mrs. Semple, a widow, who was employed in the store at the time, and to whose company Crozier was, on the night of the robbery, from about 9 o'clock p. m. to 1 o'clock, at the house of her brother, Mr. Hall, in Allegheny City.

THE LYNCH-HATFIELD MURDER.

H. C. Mackrell, counsel for Ambrose E. Lynch, who shot and killed William Hatfield a few weeks ago, at the house of Mrs. Teets, in Allegheny, moved a continuance of the trial until the next term, filing an affidavit setting forth the absence of a material witness, and also alleging sun in indisposition. The Court refused to grant the order it unsafe for the accused to go to trial at this term. Col. Bayne stated that the trial had been fixed for Tuesday next, at which time he was counsel had received due notice. He also remarked that the witness alluded to by Mr. Mackrell from whom some weeks before the murder, to avoid indictment, he had obtained $25, and that if he was not probable his attendance could be procured at the next term. Judge Sterrett directed the filing of the affidavit, and ordered the defendant should be ready for trial on the day named.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Samuel Fleshman,	Sarah Jones,
Fletcher Calvert, et al.	John Gunn,
Thomas Jones,	Louis Zimmerman,
Thomas Jones,	Michael Sweeney,
Edward Brickley,	John Fedder,
Michael Lang,	George Krimmer,
Martin Meyers,	Wm. Ulston,
James Sullivan,	Laura Mayo,
John Bates,	Elizabeth Little,
John Mayo,	James Carney,
George Mullen,	A. Troutman,
James Cooper, et al.,	Mary Clark.
Peter McCullough,	

BEST BUCK-WAGON IN THE WORLD.

It is Made by Workman & Davis—Their Extensive Business—Superiority of their Work—Fine Eastern Work for Sale.

At this season of the year the trade in vehicles is at its height, and it is a most appropriate time to call the attention of expectant buyers to an establishment so well worthy the consideration of the trade generally as is that of Messrs. Workman & Davis, manufacturers and dealers in fine carriages, buggies, etc. They now offer to the public a splendid lot of work, both as regards material and workmanship and their own superior make. The excellent character of their work is too well known to require any special mention. They claim that the buggies made by them to be the best in the world, and those wishing to obtain something superior in beauty and unsurpassed for durability, should call at their new factory, Nos. 42, 44, 46 and 48 Arch street, Allegheny.

Homeopathic Vermifuge.

Sold at the drug stores. Price 25 cents.

Mowry Lots!! Mowry Lots!!! Mowry Lots!!

They are situated on Butler street, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets, and on the line of the Citizens' Passenger Railway. Every lot fronts on a fifty foot avenue, while many of them are underlaid with *choice mudding* sand. Prices low. Terms easy. Call on Sill & Son, corner of Butler and Forty-second streets.

If You Want to Buy

A summer hat, don't fail to see the goods at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s celebrated one price house, No. 139 Wood street.

Fine Stock of Furniture.

The finest assortment of home and eastern manufactured furniture exposed to the public view in the city of Pittsburgh is undoubtedly that of Messrs. J. Meyer & Son, No. 412 and 414 Penn avenue, east of the railroad crossing. All who want anything in this line, whether for offices, parlors, chambers or kitchens, would do well to call on this firm and learn their peculiar facilities for furnishing whatever may be desired at low prices. The prices are eastern made furniture at this house are from thirty to fifty per cent. below those prevailing at the Broadway, New York, houses, which is an item worthy of note.

The Finest Stock

Of